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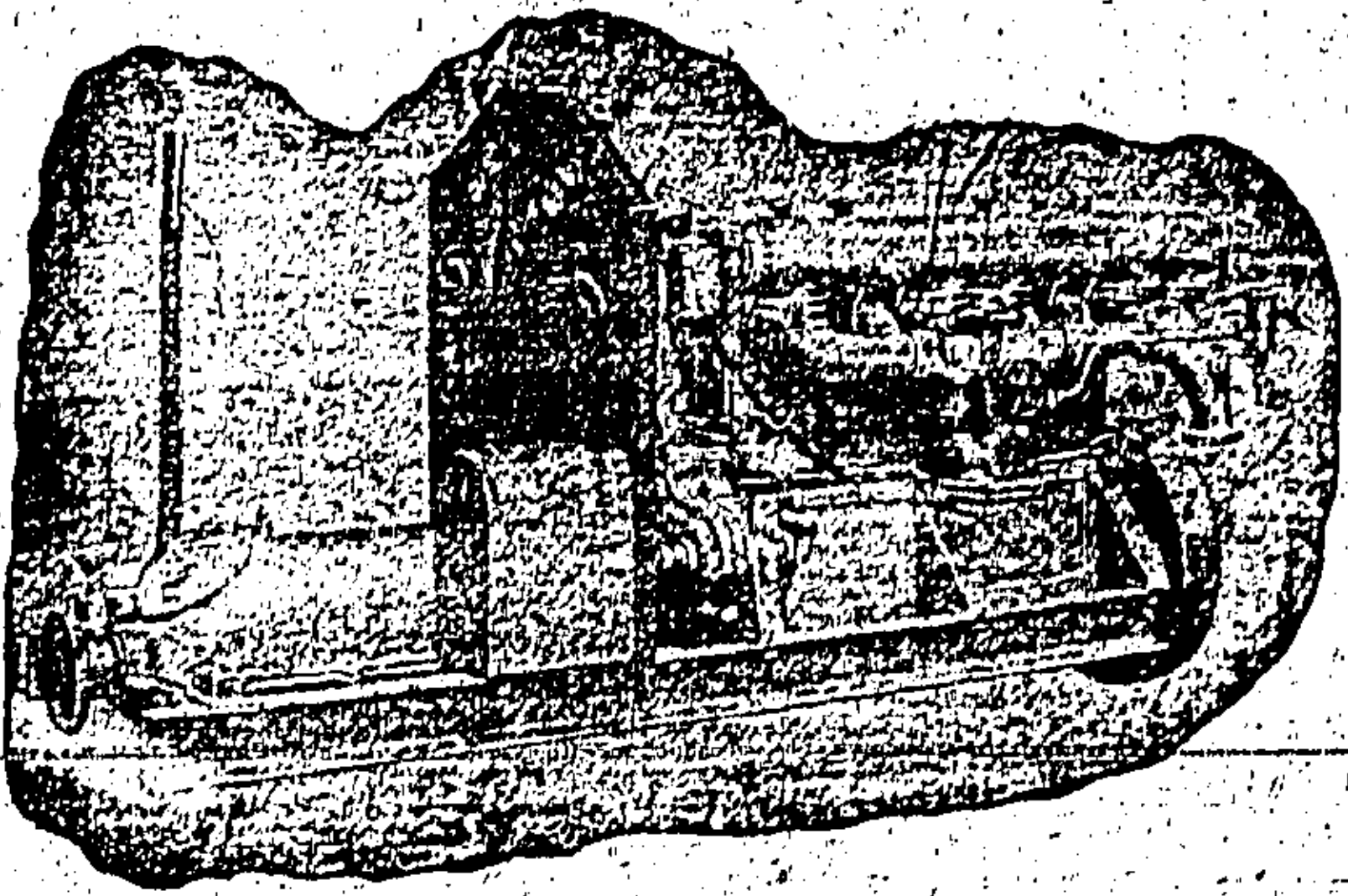
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WHAT IS HAPPENING IN RUSSIA.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LATEST NEWS.

The Bolshevik news agencies keep the papers of the Far East constantly supplied, "free" gratis and for nothing, with news of what is happening in Russia, from the Bolshevik angle of view, of course. Columns came by every mail from the distributing agency established in Peking. As a rule the news is assigned to the Editorial writer, paper basket, but we think readers may be interested in the following selections from a recent budget, it only as evidence of the inviolable optimism of the communist leaders:-

Moscow (via Manchuli), June 13th.

The first session of the new Moscow Soviet was held amid solemn surroundings in the presence of representatives of district soviets and the trade union conference. The report by the central election commission shows that two thousand and one hundred fifteen deputies were elected: 1,543 Communists, 533 Non-Partisans and 39 of different parties, Mensheviks, Social-Revolutionaries, Volinists, Anarchists, etc. Mr. Kamenov was unanimously re-elected the chairman. He thanked the Moscow proletariat for its confidence and presented an extensive report on the external and internal situation of Soviet Russia, describing the conditions under which the Russian proletariat embarks upon the construction of a new life.

The Moscow Soviet is one of the many soviets in the republic, said Mr. Kamenov. "We are a part of the working class which takes upon itself the task of directing the political and economic régime. We are aware that the exploitation of workers existed throughout the history and that the exploited workers repeatedly rose to overthrow the power of the exploiting class. This is inscribed upon the bloodstained pages of history. But never in history were such risings successful, with the only exception of Russia, where we workers and peasants are in the fourth year of power."

"It would be premature to imagine that the desired Communist State has already come," continued Mr. Kamenov. "We are in merely a transitional stage to the glorious goal. Thanks to the countless sacrifices of workers and peasants, the proletariat State has beaten back all enemies and the federation of workers' republics based on proletarian dominance, now extends from the White to Black Sea and from the Pacific to Niemen."

Concerning the tasks before the Russian proletariat at the present moment, Mr. Kamenov pointed to a series of important reforms which the Soviet government is carrying out. The substitution of food tax for food levy. Mr. Kamenov appealed for co-operation of all honest workers in the great work before the Moscow Soviet in the present reconstructive period. "Without the support of all urban and rural workers, we cannot succeed. It will be a general calamity if a considerable body of workers and peasants think it is possible to govern a country without the guidance of the leading Communist Party to show the way. The new Soviet will work in such a way that when the election next takes place every Moscow worker and every peasant will know that their representatives think only of them and their welfare."

Mr. Kamenov's concluding words were vociferously applauded. Mr. Krassin then addressed the Soviet on the work and achievement of the Soviet Trade Delegation in London. His appeals to the Russian proletariat and to universal workers were adopted.

Moscow (via Manchuli), June 14th. A resolution adopted by the 11th All-Russia Communist Conference, commends the new economic policy of the Soviet Government as capable of lasting for a long period of years, and instructs all concerned to aid in the realization of this policy. It maintains that the exchange of commodities forms the gist of the policy. Close relations between the proletariat and the peasantry and an endurable economic union between the two classes during the transitional period from Capitalism to Socialism are indispensable without establishing a systematic commodity exchange between urban and rural population. This kind of trading will tend to stimulate the peasantry.

In view of the importance of co-operation in commodity exchange, the conference endorsed the agreement entered into by the Food Commissariat and the Central Co-operative union authorizing the latter to be the sole trading organ for the Government in commodity exchange.

The conference was of the opinion that co-operation must be encouraged and supported. Small and medium enterprises, both private and co-operative, must be supported without interfering with free trade. The Government may lease state-owned enterprises to private persons, corporations, or co-operatives, and local economic organs are authorized to enter into such agreement without consulting their superiors.

The resolution further encourages self-activity and initiative of every big industrial enterprise, and favours the development of the system of partial payment in produce, recommends stricter penalties for waste and abuse of State-owned property, and finally urges the members and supporters throughout the country to back up and help realise all governmental measures along the above described lines.

The Moscow "Pravda," commenting on the 11th All-Russia Communist Conference and its resolution on the economic policy, observes that the interval between that last and his conference gave the members and the country an opportunity to test and find out the efficiency of the new economic policy. The result of the Conference demonstrates once more the unity and cohesion of the Russian Communist Party.

The Rostov Regional Economic Council has established a permanent committee of experts and scientists for studying the economic possibilities of the Don region. Regular mail and passenger aeroplane service between Moscow and Karkov has been opened.—Rosta.

Moscow (via Manchuli), June 14th.

A delegation, representing Finnish trust, steel and paper manufacturers and financiers, has arrived at Moscow. It proposes to supply Russia in the near future, with farming implements and machines, printing paper and hardware in exchange for Russian raw materials such as hemp, flax, etc.

449 carloads of machines and farming implements, 299 carloads of flax seeds and 299 carloads of other goods for agricultural needs have arrived at Moscow. In the near future there will arrive from foreign ports 394 carloads of ploughs, 197 carloads of harvesting machines, 103 carloads of threshing machines, 78 cars of reapers, and spare parts, 70 carloads of shaft-cutters and 190 carloads of seed-ploughs and accessories. In return, the Soviet Government is exporting 435 cars of flax and hemp, 320 cars of tobacco, and 234 cars of asbestos as a partial payment for these machines.

Moscow (via Manchuli), June 14th.

The local Soviets in White Russia have opened many trading stations for the barter of surplus produce with the peasants. The peasants receive in exchange cloth, salt, matches, tobacco, etc.

Moscow (via Manchuli), June 14th.

The Central Committee for Organising the Third International Congress has completed all preliminaries for the reception and accommodation of delegates. All Congressional sessions will be held in Kremlin. A special exhibition has been organized at the Trade Union Palace, showing the work of the International and Trade Union Congresses. The exhibition will be open to the general public. A series of entertainments at the principal theatres will be given and the All-Russia Cinema department will provide graphic representation of the work and achievement of the Soviet during the last three and a half years. Souvenir photographs of current events will be distributed daily among the delegates.

Moscow (via Manchuli), June 14th.

As Danzig an exporting company has been organized for the express purpose of trading with Russia.

Moscow (via Manchuli), June 14th.

Considering the importance of dramas and plays as a means of portraying the tendencies of the present, the Literature Department of the People's Commissariat of Education has announced a national competition for artistic and dramatic productions: dramas, plays, comedies and tragedies conformable to the spirit of the times, the heroic role of the proletariat, and to the Socialistic ideas.—Rosta.

Moscow (via Manchuli), June 14th.

The Zhetysay conference of provincial Soviets testifies to the successful completion of the agrarian program despite difficult conditions in a country only recently liberated from foreign enemies and the White Guards bands. "The cultivated area of this region (the Volhynia) reaches the 1916 standard. Demobilized army units assisted, both in sowing and reaping implements. In connection with the Soviet order on food-tax, the provincial administration has established numerous trading points for exchanging goods for farming produce with the peasants. They are greatly interested in the agronomic science and have asked Ukraina for assistance in opening schools with such courses.—Rosta.

Moscow (via Manchuli), June 14th.

Artisan industries are highly developed in the Touvash autonomous region. The Caucasian Mountain Soviet Republic has begun a mercantile shipbuilding programme on a large scale.—Rosta.

The All-Russian Deaf-Mute Workers Conference has addressed warm greetings to Mr. Trotsky, calling him "The Genius of the victorious Red Army" which liberated Russia from invasion and revolution and made peaceful development possible.

GERMANY ACCEPTS THE ALLIES' DEMANDS.

"NO RESERVE OR CONDITION."

In both Houses of Parliament on May 11th announcement was made of the complete and unreserved acceptance by Germany of the ultimatum recently presented by the Allies. It was received with hearty and general cheers from the whole House. The Reichstag at Berlin, after hearing a statement by the new Chancellor, Herr Wirth, voted by 221 to 175 in favour of accepting the Allies' ultimatum. Dr. Stinner, the German Ambassador, visited 10, Downing-street, on May 11th, and handed to Mr. Lloyd George the following Note:-

9, Carlton House-terrace, S.W. 1,

May 11th, 1921.

MR. PRIME MINISTER.—In accordance with instructions just received, I am commanded by my Government, in accordance with the decision of the Reichstag, and with reference to the resolution of the Allied Powers of May 6th, 1921, in the name of the new German Government, to declare, I desire the following:-

"The German Government is resolved:-

(1)—To carry out, without reserve or condition, their obligations as defined by the Reparation Commission;

(2)—To accept and to carry out, without reserve or condition, the guarantees in respect of those obligations prescribed by the Reparation Commission;

(3)—To carry out, without reserve or delay, the measures of military, naval, aerial disarmament notified to the German Government by the Allied Powers in their Note of January 20th, 1921, those overdue being completed at once and the remainder by the prescribed dates;

(4)—To carry out, without reserve or delay, the trial of the war criminals, and to execute the other unfulfilled portions of the Treaty referred to in the first paragraph of the Note of the Allied Governments of May 6th.

I ask the Allied Powers to take note immediately of this declaration, etc., etc.

(Signed) STINNING.

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS. WORK OF THE OPIUM COMMITTEE.

The League of Nations Advisory Committee on the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs held its first session at Geneva from May 2-6. The Committee was set up by the Council following a resolution of the Assembly, and on the suggestion of the Netherlands Government. Its function is to assist and advise the Council in supervising the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs, a duty laid upon the League by Article 23 of the Covenant. The members of the Committee are: M. W. C. van Veltum (Holland, Chairman), Sir Malcolm Delevingne (Great Britain, Vice-Chairman), M. Gaston Kahn (France), Their Excellencies A. Ariyoshi (Japan), Tang Tsai-fou (China), and Prince Chareon (Siam), Mr. J. Campbell (India), and Mr. H. Ferrira (Portugal). To the Committee are attached three expert advisers, called assessors, Sir John Jordan, late British Minister at Peking, M. Brenier, late French Minister at Bangkok and Shanghai, and Mrs. Hamilton Wright, who with her husband has been the most distinguished American worker in the campaign against the opium evil.

At its outset the Committee found itself faced with a decided difference of opinion between Prince Chareon of Siam and two of the assessors—Sir John Jordan and Mrs. Hamilton Wright—on the one hand and Mr. Campbell, the representative for India, on the other. The third assessor, M. Brenier, and Sir Malcolm Delevingne were the chief spokesmen for the majority of the Committee, which occupied an intermediate position. The difference in opinion began with the competence of the Committee and the interpretation of certain clauses of the Hague Opium Convention, and extended to questions of fact and policy.

Mr. Campbell held that under Article 23 of the Convention the League's sole concern was to supervise the Hague Opium Convention, and that anything beyond this was *ultra vires* for the League.

Furthermore, he pointed out that the Convention dealt differently with raw opium (Chapter I), prepared opium (Chapter II), and medicinal opium (Chapter III), and that the Convention is most drastic about prepared opium (i.e., opium prepared for smoking), whose import the Contracting Powers are pledged immediately to prohibit, and whose export, sale, manufacture and use, they are to suppress as fast as possible. Article 13 of Chapter III, clearly stipulates that the Contracting Powers are to permit the export of medicinal opium, morphine, cocaine, heroin and so forth, only to persons who possess licences issued by the Government of the importing country. On the other hand, Chapter I, dealing with raw opium, merely states that (Article 3) the Contracting Powers are to restrict the export of raw opium to countries restricting its import, and to have prohibited entry, and furthermore to duly authorised persons. As Mr. Campbell interpreted the Convention it imposed no restriction whatever on the cultivation of the poppy or the export of raw opium, save the obligation to co-operate with countries limiting or prohibiting its import.

Acting on this view he desired that the enquiry which Sir Malcolm Delevingne, the British delegate, proposed should be made through the Secretariat, on the average requirements of every country for the drugs mentioned in the Convention, should be limited to the drugs mentioned in Chapter III.

On the other hand, Sir John Jordan argued that unless the Hague Convention restricted the growing of opium to the amounts necessary to satisfy medical or other legitimate needs it was hardly likely to prove of any use so far as China was concerned, for so long as opium was grown in large quantities it would be sure to find its way to the consumer, in spite of all import and export regulations. Mrs. Hamilton Wright strongly supported this view and added that if the League's powers for dealing with the opium traffic were so limited as Mr. Campbell suggested, no time should be lost in calling together a new Hague Conference, empowered to amend the Convention.

Sir Malcolm Delevingne, backed by the majority of the Committee, thought that by the terms of the Assembly Resolution the Committee was authorised to discuss and express an opinion on any questions that arose in connection with the opium and dangerous drugs traffic, but that it would be wiser to defer recommendations for strengthening the Hague Convention until such time as the Committee had had a few months to consider the working of the Convention, and the information contained in the answers to its questionnaire as to the execution of the Convention. The Committee adopted Mr. Campbell's suggestion that the enquiry as to the requirements of drugs be limited to Chapter III drugs. It also unanimously passed the following resolution:

"The Committee recommends the Council to suggest to the Parties to the International Opium Convention that in order to enable the Government to carry out their obligations under Articles 2 and 5, and under Article 13 of the Convention, the following procedure should be adopted:—Every order for the export to an importer of a supply of any of the drugs shall be accompanied by a certificate from the Government of the importing country that the import of the consignment in question is approved by that Government and is required for legitimate purposes."

There was general agreement that the War had greatly increased the gravity of the opium and drug questions, partly by postponing the application of the Hague Convention (the Convention, although concluded in 1912, did not come into force until January 10th of this year), partly by relaxing some of the measures already taken in various countries against the drug traffic, and partly owing to the amount of opium grown and sold for the medical needs of the various belligerent armies. To-day the four chief opium-growing countries are China, Persia, Turkey, and India. Of these China grows far more than all the rest put together. Mr. Campbell declared twenty-five to forty times as much as India, which grows about as much as Turkey and a little less than Persia. Sir John thought the figure for China exaggerated, but admitted there were no exact figures and the amount was certainly large. India is a party to the Hague Convention, whose provisions she strictly enforces and in some cases even goes beyond. Persia is also a party to the Convention, but with reservations on vital clauses. Turkey will automatically become a party whenever she ratifies the Sevrès Treaty.

Remains China, China who owing to her size and immense population is the heart of the whole opium question. Sir John Jordan described the position in that country; China is a party to the Convention, and besides that had four years ago cleared herself of opium owing to a tremendous joint effort on the part of the Government and public opinion. Sir John particularly insisted on the strength of this public opinion and on the extraordinary success of this effort to wipe out a centuries-old evil at a blow. No sooner had China, however, destroyed all the opium within her borders than enormous quantities began to be smuggled in from abroad. This was the time, according to Sir John, to have restricted the cultivation of opium in other countries to the amounts strictly necessary for medicines, etc. This was not done, and Sir John was positive and offered to prove by facts and figures that some of the smuggled opium came from India and from Governments to whom India had exported its raw opium. He also blamed the opium monopolies in Singapore, as well as in Hongkong, Macao, and other leased territories. In these circumstances, the fight against opium eventually in China collapsed. The situation was further complicated by the political dissensions within China. To-day opium is being grown in three large provinces, whose military governors defy the distant Central Government, and encourage the cultivation of the poppy in order to raise revenue for their troops. In addition the whole of North China is flooded with morphine, smuggled in from some unknown source abroad.

In conclusion Sir John said he was confident that China, in spite of the present deplorable and dangerous situation, was still capable of overcoming the opium evil, provided she were loyally backed by the rest of the world. But he considered the only effective measure of support was drastically to restrict the cultivation of opium. Prince Chareon of Siam remarked that the main difficulty of suppressing the opium traffic in Siam was due to the smuggling of opium from Burma.

Mr. Campbell, in reply, pointed out that the whole of this discussion was *ultra vires* for the Committee and the League, since the League had only the power to supervise the execution of the Hague Convention, and that Convention said nothing whatever about restricting the cultivation of opium. He dwelt on the difficulty of arriving at the Hague Convention—it took two decades to get the Convention concluded. That Convention had been in force exactly four months, and the Committee had as yet no information as to the extent to which it had been applied and its effect in practice. In the circumstance was it not too early to suggest scrapping this instrument and getting a new one before some fuller attempt had been made to test its possibilities? As to the India Government's opium policy, Mr. Campbell denied that it was influenced by revenue considerations or in any way responsible for China's present troubles. The best proof of both these statements was that the India Government had after the Shanghai Agreement of 1907 sacrificed 24,000,000 of annual revenue—an amount equal to 81 per cent. of the total revenue and necessitating internal taxation to make good the loss—and cut down her export by 20 per cent. in order to help China. The annual export of raw opium from India had dropped from 16,000 chests to 10,000 chests, and the area under cultivation from 600,000 acres to 100,000 acres. Of the exports 77 per cent. are consigned to foreign governments, and only 23 per cent. some 2,300 chests, go to China. As for the suggestion that some of the opium sent to foreign governments found its way to China, he could only say that the issue raised was the very delicate one of the veracity of foreign governments. In any case the India Government would not permit the export of opium to any irresponsible government likely to permit its abuse. As for Burma, the difficulty there was enormous. The government of Burma came to the conclusion that they could not prohibit cultivation during the war without provoking the risk of insurrection. Now, however, the matter had been taken up again. There were three distinct regions in Burma: the Administrative areas, the government's policy is prohibition; in the Provinces where the government have control, gradual suppression; the third area, close to the Siamese border, is inhabited by wild tribes, and here the Government are powerless to prevent smuggling. The amount of opium produced there is however small. So long as China is growing something like 90 per cent. of the world's opium, to India's and Turkey's 3 per cent. and Persia's 4 per cent., it would be a meaningless sacrifice to abolish the cultivation of the poppy in India, where it is strictly controlled.

The Committee finally adopted His Excellency M. Tang Tsai Fou's suggestion that the Council be recommended to call the attention of the signatories of the Hague Convention to Article 5, Chapter IV, of the Hague Convention, pledging them to help the Chinese Government to prevent the smuggling into China of the drugs mentioned in the Convention. Sir John Jordan's suggestion was also adopted asking the Council to request the Treaty Powers to exercise pressure through their Consular and other representatives in China, on the provincial governments, in order to get them to take measures against the traffic in opium. This step should only be taken, explained Sir John, provided the consent of the Central Government were first obtained and it was made perfectly clear that no interference in China's internal affairs or any political objects whatever were intended. His Excellency M. Tang Tsai Fou abstained from voting on this resolution, and speaking as a representative of the Central Government, declared that at present there was only one province—Kwan Tung—that had not submitted to the Central Government, and warned against the possibility of exaggerated accounts getting abroad as to the amount of opium growing in China: each of the two conflicting parties was in the habit of accusing the other of encouraging the cultivation of opium in order to exploit the opium thus incurred. A further suggestion of Sir John's was adopted, namely to engage an expert from Hongkong, the gate-way of the opium traffic, on leave in Europe, to sift and clarify the information contained in the answers to the Committee's questionnaire received from China.

This questionnaire, and a supplementary questionnaire on hashish, cocaine and similar drugs, is the main work of the Committee's first session. It is a very detailed and carefully worded document of six pages, to be sent through the Council of the League and the Netherlands Government to all governments, both members and non-members of the League.

The answers are to be asked for within three months from the European and seven from Far Eastern governments, and will furnish the fullest information in existence on the measures and laws against the abuse of dangerous drugs taken under the Hague Convention or otherwise, their effect in practice, and the production, consumption, and trade in opium and dangerous drugs. Furthermore the Committee recommended the Council to make inquiry through the Secretariat of the League as to the average requirements of all countries of the drugs mentioned in Chapter III of the Hague Convention, and to make an energetic effort to get all governments both members and non-members of the League—non-members to be approached through the Netherlands Government—to ratify the Hague Convention.

Notably Persia, one of the four opium-growing countries, will be asked to withdraw her reservations. The Committee will make a short report on its findings and recommendations to the forthcoming June meeting of the Council, in time to lay before the 2nd Assembly next September, and a long report, based on the information received from the answers to the questionnaire, in time for the 3rd Assembly in September, 1922.

PORTUGUESE CRISIS.

A BLOODLESS COUP.

Lisbon, May 22nd.

President Almeida having accepted the representation of the military junta as an indication of the wish of the country for the dismissal of the Government of Senhor Machado, first entrusted Senhor Thome Barros Queiroz, the Liberal, with the formation of a national Ministry. He declined, however, without a dissolution of Parliament, holding that the existing Parliament offered no guarantees for a rapid approval of the measures deemed urgently necessary for the salvation of the country.

Senhor Augusto Soares, Foreign Minister in the Government of the "Union Sagrada," was then entrusted at mid-day with the formation of a Government. The recently-appointed commandant of the National Guard has resigned, together with his chief of staff. Perfect order has, however, been maintained.

"There is, for the moment, some obscurity about this latest Portuguese coup. The movement is obviously due to the intervention of the military, though there is no indication as to what political objects they are supporting, and all reports agree in stating that the coup has been carried out with the minimum of violence and without bloodshed. The fallen Prime Minister, Senhor Machado, was, it will be remembered, a staunch supporter of the Allies during the war."

AN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The Portuguese Legation make the following statement from official news received yesterday:—

The Government, feeling that they did not possess all the necessary conditions to continue in office, though no adverse vote had been passed in Parliament, examined the whole situation at a Cabinet meeting at which it was decided to tender their resignation. This was accepted by the President of the Republic, who immediately undertook the usual constitutional *démarches* for solving the Cabinet crisis.

Threats of disturbances have entirely disappeared and complete order and quiet prevail throughout the country.

MAIL BAG WHICH WAS OVERCARRIED.

INTERESTING APPEAL CASE AT SINGAPORE.

An interesting appeal came before the Chief Justice, Sir Walter S. Shaw and Justices Whitley and Branch, at Singapore, last week. It was an appeal against a decision given by Mr. Justice Barrett Lennard, the case arising through a letter containing a bill of lading being overcarried by the *Thongwa*. The appellants, Messrs. Rouse & Co. and the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., were represented by Mr. G. S. Carver and Mr. A. J. Shelley. Thompson appeared for the respondent, S. Nanyanasamy.

Mr. Carver said the appellants in fact were really the British Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and the original judgment given against them was only for \$30, but there were questions involved which were of great importance to shipowners who carried mails in their steamers, because if they were liable to the owners of letters entrusted to their care, it was easy to see that by an over-carriage of a mail bag, it might involve very large sums indeed. As their Lordships would see, in the present case the damages awarded were nominal, \$30 in respect of one letter.

Mr. Justice-Branch said that otherwise than in exceptional cases damages as in the present case would always be nominal.

Mr. Carver said there were two grounds of appeal and the first one dealt with the question that a carrier of mails was not a bailee of goods and was not liable, but he could not deal with that view. He had been unable, although he had made a long search through a number of authorities, to discover any case which supported that view or differentiated the matter from the ordinary case of a bailee being liable as trustee. He would base his argument on his second ground of appeal, which was to seek protection under Section 16 of the Straits Settlements Post Office Ordinance.

The Chief Justice asked Mr. Carver if he admitted his first ground of appeal was a bad one, and in reply Mr. Carver said he was in rather a difficult position, as he had been instructed from Calcutta.

He thought the facts of the case were very simple and were not in dispute. Respondent enclosed a bill of lading in a letter and posted it. The bag containing the letter should have been handed in at the Post Office, Penang, whence the mails were sent to their destination. By an error, however, the mail officer over-carried that particular mail bag and the result was that the respondent was unable to take delivery of the goods (a box containing coin) on the ship's arrival. Mr. Carver said their contention was that the officers of the postal department were entitled to protection by Section 16 of the Post Office Ordinance. He then went on to refer to the agreement dated December 4th, 1912, between the Government and the B.I.S.N. Co. by which mails were to be carried.

Mr. Shelley-Thompson said that respondent posted the letter to Negapatam in India and it was conveyed by the *Thongwa*. The mail officer referred to was the ship's officer, the second officer he believed, and it was in the ordinary course of his duties, as officer on a steamer employed as independent carriers, to land that mail bag at Penang, where it would be reported and sent on to India. That bag was not landed at Penang and it did not reach India for a considerable time. First of all it was over-carried to another port and then brought back to Penang. Meanwhile the respondents were unable to obtain delivery of his box of coin, owing to the absence of the bill of lading. The *Thongwa* carried the box containing the coins and the mail bag in question also. They charged a sum of \$1,000 for carrying that box, which occupied a very small space in the safe. When the consignee applied for delivery he was not able to get it, owing to the fault of the person or persons over-carrying the bill of lading. They not only prevented him taking delivery of the box but wanted him to pay another \$1,000 "because we have brought the box back."

Mr. Shelley-Thompson said he submitted the \$30 damages were not sufficient and that a much larger sum should have been awarded.

The Chief Justice: I think you are trying to enlist our sympathies. (Laughter.)

Their Lordships said they would put their decisions in writing.

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HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE RESTRICTION OF RENTS OF DOMESTIC TENEMENTS.

FIRST READING OF THE BILL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber, yesterday afternoon. There were present: His Excellency THE GOVERNOR (Sir REGINALD EDWARD STUBBS, K.C.M.G.) Hon. THE OFFICER COMMANDING THE TROOPS (Major-General Sir GEORGE M. KIRKPATRICK, K.C.S.I., K.C.B.) Hon. MR. CLAUD SEVERN, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary). Hon. MR. J. H. KEMP, K.C., C.B.E. (Attorney-General). Hon. MR. C. MCL. MESSER, O.B.E. (Colonial Treasurer). Hon. MR. E. A. IRVING (Director of Education). Hon. MR. S. B. C. ROSS (Secretary for Chinese Affairs). Hon. MR. T. L. PERKINS (Director of Public Works). Hon. MR. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C. Hon. MR. P. H. HOLYOAK. Hon. MR. HO FOOK. Hon. MR. H. W. BIRD. Hon. MR. A. G. STEPHEN. Mr. S. B. B. McELDERBY (Clerk of Councils).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Council were approved and signed by the President.

FINANCE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 50, 51, and 52, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded and the motion was agreed to.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY by command of H.E. the Governor laid on the table the report of the proceedings of the Finance Committee No. 7 and moved that it be adopted.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded and the motion was agreed to.

FOOD PRICES CONTROL.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C., in accordance with notice previously given, asked the following questions:—

1.—Has the Committee for fixing the prices of food and other necessities been dissolved and if so when was it dissolved and why? If not dissolved, how long is it since it last met?

2.—Is the Government aware that the prices of fish and firewood have been recently considerably increased by competitors? Will the Government cause enquiries to be made into the same, with a view to having same reduced?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied:—1.—The Committee, referred to was appointed under the Order-in-Council of 1896 as a war measure. It has long ago ceased to perform the functions for which it was appointed, though it has not been formally dissolved.

2.—The Government has received no complaints with regard to the increase in prices referred to, and is not disposed to interfere with retail trade in the Colony except in very exceptional circumstances.

RENT RESTRICTIONS BILL.

FIRST READING.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled an Ordinance to amend the law relating to the recovery of possession in certain cases and to restrict the rents of certain domestic tenements.

He said: I am sorry that the notice given of this Bill has been so short. In spite of strenuous efforts on the part of the printers, the Bill in its complete form with the "Object and Reasons," has only just been completed and placed in the hands of honourable members within the last few minutes. The urgency of the occasion is the explanation of the short notice, and, I think, its justification. As the "Objects and Reasons" attached to the Bill are unusually full and as they have only just been placed in the hands of honourable members, unless the Council is prepared to take them as read, I propose, with your permission to read them and say very little else in introducing the Bill.

The Council signified its wish that the Attorney-General should read the "Objects and Reasons," which he did as follows, making a few interpolations which are printed in parenthesis:—

OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1.—This bill is the outcome of the appointment by H.E. the Governor of a

committee of the Legislative Council to consider and advise what steps should be taken to protect the tenants of domestic tenements from unreasonable increases in rental and from arbitrary termination of their tenancies." The committee was appointed on the 23rd June.

2.—In appointing the committee H.E. the Governor suggested that a possible way of dealing with unreasonable increases in rental would be to add to the rents payable in 1914 and 1915 such a percentage as would compensate for the fall in value of money during the last six or seven years, and to provide that no rent higher than the maximum rent so ascertained should be recoverable after the 30th June of this year, unless such higher rent should have been authorised by some body appointed for this purpose.

3.—The committee, in the short time at their disposal, have been unable to formulate any scheme to carry out this suggestion. The question of the percentage to be added in order to compensate for the fall in the value of money is a difficult one. It is complicated by the fact that in all probability the proper percentage would vary according to the locality in which the house was situated and it might be necessary to divide the Colony into a considerable number of districts in which varying percentages might be added. The boundaries of these districts might be difficult to ascertain and to define. For instance, it is possible that a district may have been in an early stage of development in 1914, and that the owners of houses in that district were prepared to let their property at low rentals in order to attract tenants to the locality, hoping to recover their losses later when the extension of the town, or the increased popularity of the district, should have attracted a large population. (Certain instances of that were brought to the Committee). In a case like this it would seem hardly fair to allow only the same percentage of increase as would be allowed in an old established district. The difficulty does not end here, because it is possible that some recent houses in the same locality may have been let from the beginning at a rental perfectly fair to the owners, and it would be unreasonable to allow such owners the same rate of increase as would be allowed to owners who had at the beginning let their houses at a sacrifice. It may also be pointed out that no assistance in dealing with the proposed return to the basis of the rents payable six or seven years ago, with the addition of a certain percentage, can be obtained from legislation on this subject in the United Kingdom or in the Straits Settlements, as in both these cases the statutes went back for a much shorter period. The original Act in the United Kingdom, which became law on the 23rd December, 1915, went back to the rents in force on the 3rd August, 1914, and the first Ordinance on the subject in the Straits Settlements (which came into force on September 30th, 1917), went back only about a year and nine months.

4.—These difficulties are referred to, not for the purpose of showing that the above suggestion is impracticable, but to explain why it has not been possible to adopt it in the present Bill which has been drafted at such short notice. The committee will proceed to consider the suggestion, and they will be glad to receive through the Chairman (the Attorney-General) any practical legislative proposals as to how this suggestion can be carried out. The importance of passing some legislation immediately is in order to prevent existing tenants from being turned out at the end of the current half year. (That sentence was written at a time when it was thought that the Bill would be passed through all its stages at this meeting of the Council).

5.—The main object of the present bill, therefore, is to ensure that tenants now in occupation shall not be dispossessed for the present, so long as they comply with the terms of the tenancies

and which they hold. This policy obviously involves taking away from the landlords the right to give their tenants notice to quit.

6.—It also seems desirable to provide expressly against increases of rent during the currency of the Ordinance. In view of the fact that in many cases rents appear to have been raised excessively since the end of last year, in some cases possibly on account of the anticipated raising of the rates, it seems advisable to go back to the 31st December, 1920, for the purpose of ascertaining what is termed in the Ordinance the standard rent. Speaking broadly, if the bill becomes law, the tenant now in actual occupation will be obliged to pay any rent higher than that which was payable in respect of his tenement on the 31st December, 1920. Provision is made in clause 2 (f) for the cases of domestic tenements which were not let on 31st December, 1920. (On that I would like to say that revision of rents involved is not a very revolutionary one, and, speaking generally, I think it might be said that rents were low at the end of last year).

7.—The bill applies only to private domestic tenements, and it does not apply to offices, godowns, hotels or boarding houses. It also does not apply to furnished houses. It does apply to every bed space, cubicle, room, portion of a floor, floor, or building, which is the subject of a separate letting, and which is used for human habitation. It applies to a shop if the master or his employees live on the premises. It does not apply to the New Territories, except New Kowloon. It does not apply to an entirely new building which gets its occupation certificate after the commencement of the Ordinance, and any such building will be completely free from the restrictions of the Ordinance. This provision has been made because it is desirable not to discourage the erection of new domestic buildings. The clauses in the bill on which this paragraph is founded are clauses 2 (b) and 9.

8.—It is hoped that one subsidiary effect of the Ordinance will be to encourage the erection of new domestic buildings. In the first place, such new buildings will be entirely free from the restrictions of the Ordinance, and the owners will be entitled to charge whatever rents they can obtain. In the second place, as tenants cannot be turned out so long as they pay the standard rent, well-to-do immigrants who wish to acquire a residence in Hongkong will have to build for themselves.

9.—Tenants now in occupation will practically have their tenancies extended, on the old tenancy terms, so long as they pay the standard rent, and if they are turned out it will be due either to their own fault or to their failure or inability to pay the standard rent. There is one exception to this statement, i.e., when the landlord requires the premises for his own occupation (see clause 4 (f) (e)), but even in that case the tenant will not be turned out unless the court is satisfied that alternative accommodation, reasonably equivalent as regards rent and suitability in all respects, is available. If a tenant does leave, or is ejected, his new tenant will be liable for any rent higher than the standard rent, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary.

10.—It is obvious that the rights of intermediate lessees, e.g., farmers, may be affected by the operation of the Ordinance. The lessee who collects the rents from the tenants in actual occupation will in future be restricted to the collection of the respective standard rents of his property, while he will still be bound to pay to his lessor the lump sum rent which he agreed to pay when he was unrestricted as to the rents which he could collect from his tenants. Clause 5 gives to such an intermediate lessee the right to apply to the court for the revision of the rent payable by him under his lease, and the court is given an uncontrolled discretion to make any order which the court may consider just. If there is another intermediate lessee above the lessee just referred to, the revision of the latter's rent will injuriously affect the former, who is accordingly also enabled to apply to the court to revise the rent payable by him to his lessor. The intention of this is that any loss caused by the reduction of the rents payable by the actual tenants shall be shared fairly by the various lessors. The Court in question will be the Summary Court, and there will be an appeal by special leave to the Full Court.

11.—Clause 6 provides that any question arising under the Ordinance is to be decided by the Summary Court in the first instance, and that an appeal will lie as of right to the full court of two judges, whose decision shall be final. (The giving of jurisdiction to the Summary Court is in order to secure quicker and simpler procedure and the lower scale of costs which prevails in that Court). It will be noticed that there is an appeal as of right in all cases, except in the one case of revision of rents payable under intermediate leases. An appeal as of right is not given in the latter case because no question of law would ordinarily be involved, and the decision is intended as a sort of arbitration between the parties so as to arrive in a more or less rough and ready way at a fair apportionment of the loss caused by the Ordinance.

12.—Returns under the Rating Ordinance, and assessments, are made admissible as evidence of the rent of premises. Power is also given to the court to order the production of any books of account or documents whatsoever, if it appears to the court that such books of account or documents may be relevant to any matter arising under the Ordinance.

13.—The Ordinance is to continue in force until the 30th June, 1922, and power is given to the Legislative Council by resolution to extend this duration for such term, not exceeding one year at any one time, as may be specified in the resolution.

14.—When the Ordinance eventually does come to an end, any tenant then in occupation shall be deemed to be holding over on the same tenancy terms as those on which he was holding immediately before the termination of the Ordinance, unless he has received from his landlord such notice to quit, terminating with the termination of the Ordinance, as would have been a due notice to quit under the terms of his original tenancy. For example, a monthly tenant will be entitled to remain on in his house or other tenement for at least one month after the ultimate termination of the Ordinance, unless his landlord shall have given him one month's notice expiring with the Ordinance. In other words, a landlord cannot turn a monthly tenant out, either at or after the ultimate expiration of the Ordinance, except by giving the tenant a month's notice. Similar remarks apply to other tenancies, such as yearly or weekly tenancies. Any tenant so holding over after the termination of the Ordinance holds over at the standard rent.

15.—(This, by the way, is an important clause.) Clause 4 (4) has a retrospective operation, and for that reason the sub-clause deserves special attention. It provides, in effect, that if any ejectment order shall have been made before the passing of the Ordinance, but shall not have been executed, the court may rescind or vary the order, if it is one which would not have been made if the Ordinance had been in force. In other words, a tenant who has received notice to quit on the 30th June, but who, being quite unable to find other accommodation, remains on in his house after the 30th June, and who has an order for ejectment made against him before the passing of the Ordinance, will, if this sub-clause become law before he has been actually turned out, be able to apply to the court to rescind or vary the ejectment order.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL added: We can hardly flatter ourselves, sir, that this Bill is perfect, but I think any faults it contains can best be discovered in the actual practical application of the Ordinance after it is passed, and, if necessary, supplementary legislation can be enacted.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

AMENDMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND BUILDING ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: I move that the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend further the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1900, be postponed to the next meeting of this Council.

This was agreed to.

CROWN LANDS RESUMPTION.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: I move that the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance, 1900, be postponed to the next meeting of this Council.

This was agreed to.

MAINTENANCE ORDERS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: I beg to move the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to facilitate the enforcement in the Colony of Maintenance Orders made in England or Ireland and vice versa; and to declare the application of the Married Women (Desertion) Ordinance, 1907, and to amend the said Ordinance.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: I beg to second.

The motion was carried, and the Bill was read a second time.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Council go into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause. This was agreed to. The clauses were approved without amendment, except that a misprint was corrected.

On the Council resuming, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved, and the COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, the third reading of the Bill.

This was agreed to and the Bill passed accordingly.

AMENDMENT OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the law relating to criminal procedure in the Supreme Court.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and it was agreed to.

The Council went into Committee, approved the Bill clause by clause, and, on the Council being resumed, the third reading of the Bill was approved, on the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, seconded by the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Bill passed accordingly.

NON-FERROUS METAL INDUSTRY ORDINANCE.
The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to repeal the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Ordinance, 1919, and the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Amendment Ordinance, 1920.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and it was agreed to.

The Council then went into Committee, approved the Bill clause by clause, and, on the Council being resumed, the third reading of the Bill was approved, on the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, seconded by the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Bill passed accordingly.

THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend further the law relating to Companies.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

The Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On Section 7 sub-section (c) the ATTORNEY-GENERAL proposed an amendment so that the Clause should read:—

(c) by the repeal of the words "unless executed within the Colony" in sub-section (8) (a) thereof.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in moving the amendment said: At present, transfers of shares which are on the local register bear stamp duty—at least, they are liable to stamp duty. The recent Stamp Ordinance provided that such transfers should not be stamped here and this amendment is to bring the Companies' Ordinance into agreement with the recent Stamp Ordinance.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK. This refers to registers outside the Colony?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: Yes, the register kept by licence, outside the Colony. The original draft of this Bill was made before the Stamp Ordinance was thought of. Clause 7, as amended, was approved.

On Clause 13, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the addition of a sub-section as follows:—

(3) Every Order in Council made under this section shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council at the first meeting thereof held after the publication of such Order in Council in the Gazette, and if a resolution be passed at the first meeting of the Legislative Council held after such Order in Council shall have been laid on the table of the said Council resolving that any such Order in Council shall be rescinded or amended in any manner whatsoever, the said Order in Council shall, without prejudice to anything done thereunder, be deemed to be rescinded, or amended as the case may be, as from the date of publication in the Gazette of the passing of such resolution.

The amendment was approved. Clause 19 was amended to read as follows:—

Section 224 of the Companies' Ordinance 1911, is amended by the repeal of the word "smaller" and by the substitution thereof of the word "other," and by the addition of the words "in Council" immediately after the word "Governor" in the third line thereof.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved a new clause, 24, as follows:—

24, Section 7 of the Companies' Ordinance, 1911, is amended by the repeal of the words "unless executed by the transferor within the Colony" in sub-section (2) thereof.

He said: That, sir, is also an amendment to bring this Bill into line with the recent Stamp Ordinance. Formerly shares in China Companies, if executed here, were liable to duty. The Stamp Ordinance exempts them from all duty and this brings this Ordinance into agreement.

The new clause was approved. This involved a re-numbering of the subsequent sections; this was done, and the remainder of the clauses of the Bill were approved.

The Council resumed and the third reading was approved, on the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, seconded by the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Bill passed accordingly.

THE ADJOURNMENT.
The Council adjourned until 2.30 p.m. on July 14th.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was afterwards held, the Colonial Secretary presided.

HUNGHOM RAILWAY STATION.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$2,700 on account of Kowloon-Canton Railway, Special Expenditure, New Building for block working at Hunghom.

The CHAIRMAN: The Manager of the Railway has recommended, and the Government has agreed to, the closing of Hunghom station at present, as it is unsafe and likely to fall down, and does not seem to be required. He is submitting a plan of the future lay-out of the station and the operation of the railway and the reclamation and that involves in any case, whatever is done in future, the erection of an operating block cabin, of which he has submitted a plan and in making the recommendation for that operating block cabin he writes that it will always be necessary to have a staff there to operate the block section and to make up the trains. He proposes to make arrangements which will enable him to dispense with two pointmen and no station master or booking clerk will be required. In place of these he is going to appoint two block operators. The cost of the whole work, including the alteration of fencing, levers, rodding, etc., is \$2,700, which he now asks. Approved.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE LABORATORY.
The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$400 in aid of the vote Education, A—Director of Education, Other Charges, Laboratory (Queen's College).

The CHAIRMAN: In connection with the laboratory equipment of Queen's College a sum of \$447.41 was spent in the first three months of this year on account an indent which was sent in March last year, the goods not being received at all in that year. There is a corresponding saving in last year's vote. It is, therefore, necessary to provide for the order given this year for laboratory equipment and this bill of \$447 has nearly exhausted the vote, and there is an anticipated excess of \$381.84; \$400 is asked for to be on the safe side. Approved.

HARBOR OFFICE VOTE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$1,000 in aid of the vote Harbour Master's Department, Other Charges, Examination Fees.

The CHAIRMAN: More examinations for certificates of competency as masters, mates and engineers have taken place this year than were expected. The total vote allowed for the whole year was \$1,000, and that has been already exhausted by the examinations, which took place between January and June. The fees amount to \$1,050. It is anticipated that nearly \$1,000 will be required for the second half year and this is now asked for. Approved.

AUSTRIA'S HARD FUTURE.

SIR WILLIAM GOODE'S ADVICE TO THE COUNTRY.

The Austrian Section of the Reparations Commissions concluded its labours in Vienna, recently, and the chairman, Sir William Goode, left for Paris.

The Viennese newspapers pay high tribute to Sir William's efforts to help Austria, and express the great gratitude of the country for his work and his deep regret at the Commission's departure.

In an interview prior to his departure Sir William Goode referred at length to the great economic problems which faced the country. He said if he were an Austrian statesman his motto would be "Austria for the Austrians," and his policy would be summarised in the three words, "Patriotism, Production, Patience."

PHOTOGRAPH AS REMINDER. FORGOT HE HAD BEEN IN GAOL.

A Chinese youth was charged before Mr. Orme, yesterday, at the Magistracy, with having entered room No. 8, at the Sailors' Home, West Point, about 4.30 a.m., on Wednesday, and with having stolen a gold watch and chain with a locket pendant valued at \$10, and \$100 in notes—the property of Mr. J. J. Anderson, Marine Engineer.

Mr. Anderson said that he was awakened a little before daylight by someone moving about in the room. The defendant made no attempt to run away, and thinking he was the room boy, the witness asked him what he wanted. The defendant replied that he had come to take the witness's shoes to be brushed.

The witness told him to take them and get out of the room quick. "I did not like the way the boy left the room," added the witness, "so I jumped out of bed and looked for my money in the pocket of my coat which was hanging on the wall. It was gone." The witness then ran to the verandah and called the watchman. While the latter chased the defendant round the building, the witness stood at the front entrance. The defendant ran into his arm, and the witness secured him. On the way to the station, the defendant dropped the notes on the road, and the witness recovered them. When searched at No. 7 Station, the chain and locket were found on the defendant's person. The watch was not recovered.

The defendant said that he did not go to the room himself. He was taken there by a European. He knew nothing about the notes. After his arrest, the complainant gave the chain and locket to the watchman to take to the station to use as evidence against him.

Inspector Willis said that the defendant alleged that he had worked as a table boy at the Hongkong Hotel, but when enquiries were made there, he was not known. The Inspector asked that a serious view be taken of the case, as large thefts were very common at the House, especially near pay-day. The defendant had a previous conviction in 1919, when he served 21 days for being a suspicious character.

The defendant denied that he had been to jail before in spite of the fact that his finger prints were produced.

When Sergeant Vincent showed the defendant his photograph, he said: Yes, I remember now. It was a long time ago.

The Magistrate passed sentence of 12 months' rigorous imprisonment.

YARN MARKET.

In their report, dated June 30th, Messrs. Polshwalla & Kotwall, cotton and yarn brokers, state:—

Since our last report on May 31st by Sir P. M. Young our yarn market had shown a healthier tone with good inquiry in spot and forward deliveries, which resulted in the sale of 6,000 bales at an advance of \$5 to \$8 per bale.

This improvement had been strengthened by the news of a big rise in the price of all counts in Bombay, while several foreign holders, in the hope of getting higher rates, refrained from parting with their stocks.

These encouraging prospects were suddenly marred by the recent hostilities between the two main Southern districts of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, which has caused a very depressing effect on our market, and Chinese buyers, in fear of these political disturbances, being prolonged, have commenced selling their stock at a reduction of \$7 to \$5 per bale. These unfavourable conditions have weakened our market, which, at the close, remains entirely dull and lifeless.

Unsold stocks—3,500 bales; Bargains in Chinese hands—9,000 bales.

Arrivals.—From Bombay, 6,500 bales. Shanghai reports a good demand with an advance of Tel. 3 to 5 per bale, and the market steady.

Japanese Yarn.—Business during the entire interval has been very limited owing to the ruling prices being much under current rates in Japan. The following are the latest quotations: Nagasaki, No. 10s at \$160; 20C bales of Nagasaki No. 20s at \$237 to \$240; 3 Horseshoe No. 10s at \$213; 3 Horseshoe No. 20s at \$223; 550 bales of Yellow Jade No. 20s at \$225 to \$227; Setau No. 10s at \$108; Setau No. 20s at \$237; Blue Fish No. 20s at \$235.

Raw Cotton.—No sales in Bengal or Chinese. Stocks: 200 bales Bengal. Quotations: Bengal at \$22 to \$23, Chinese at \$24 to \$28 per picul.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extreme Orient, in their report dated Saigon June 16th, state: The strength of our market has been maintained since our last advice in spite of the demand from abroad having somewhat slackened. The paddy is coming in regularly, but prices are still rising owing to the strong demand from the dealers who have sold to Java for July-August shipment. It will be rather difficult for some time yet to book further business.

The total amount of rice exported from January 1st up to June 6th is 614,169 tons against 321,344 tons in 1920.

We quote to-day: White Saigon rice, No. 2 milled, Japan quality, Hongkong 20.00 per picul, A.C.B. Saigon, for July shipment.

THE WAR OF THE TWO KWANGS.

ANOTHER CANTONESE OFFENSIVE MOVEMENT.

The Canton Times reports:—

After the capture of Wuchow and learning that General Chen Ping-kun of the Kwangsi troops had escaped to Shumchow, General Ngai Rong-ping issued orders for his troops to make a forced march toward Shumchow. It is reported the troops are now divided into three sections to penetrate into the interior of Kwangsi until Nanning, the lair of the Kwangsi militarists, is reached and safely in our hands.

Conditions in Wuchow are now becoming normal and business has been resumed with its usual peaceful order. While the bank notes issued by the Kwangsi militarists are depreciating, the notes issued by the Kwangtung Provincial Bank are freely accepted at their par value as legal tender.

General Tang Heng, Chief of Staff of the Cantonese Army, who took charge of the military affairs of the province after the departure of General Chen Chiung-ming for the front, is now preparing to lead his forces in person to drive back the Kwangsi invaders who threaten the northern section of the province. It is learned that the invaders seeing no hope of securing a seaport in the south to invite outside help, have changed their plan to attack the northern section of Kwangtung with the hope of making connections with Kiangsi, which is still loyal to the illegal Government in Peking. The Kwangsi invaders are now looking to Tsuchun Chen Kwang-yuan of Kiangsi for succour. In order to thwart their scheme of trying to come in contact with Kiangsi, General Tang Heng realises the necessity of checking their advance toward that province and it is expected that he will leave for the front at this part of the province, in a few days. The officers and troops of the vanguard have been despatched for the front and as soon as his duties in Canton have been finished, General Tang will depart for the front to lead the campaign in person.

ALLEGED JAPANESE ASSISTANCE OF KWANGSI.

While a well-known company is doing everything possible for the comfort of our troops who are fighting for Democracy against the Kwangsi invasion, a report is current (says the Canton Times) that a certain Japanese steamer which is now in Shanghai, with a large quantity of munitions and money is intended for the Kwangsi troops who are now trying to invade Kwangtung.

It is believed that this particular Japanese steamer will first sail to a southern port awaiting further development and should a seaport be captured by the Kwangsi troops, the steamer will sail for that port and deliver the munitions and funds into the hands of the Kwangsi troops.

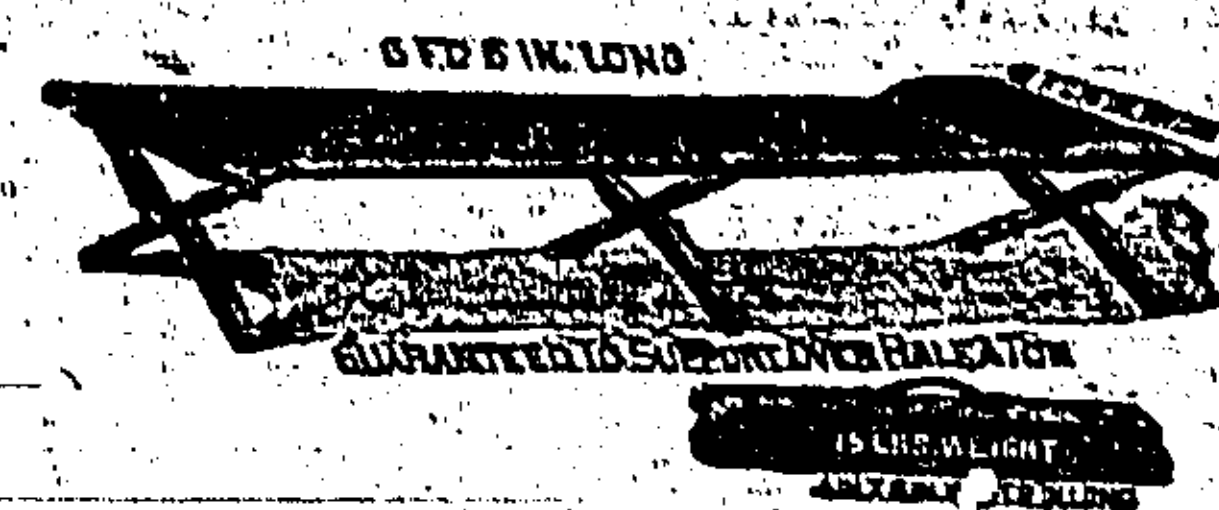
A protest has been lodged by the Cantonese residents in Shanghai against this bold step taken by the Japanese and the Shanghai authorities have been approached to intern the steamer so as to prevent it from sailing.

RAINFALL FOR JUNE.

The record of rainfall at the Botanic Gardens during the month of June, 1921, supplied by Mr. H. Green, Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department is as follows:—

1st	2.14
2nd	—
3rd	—
4th	—
5th	—
6th	.78
7th	2.23
8th	.02
9th	2.15
10th	.08
11th	—
12th	—
13th	.17
14th	1.00
15th	—
16th	.42
17th	.70
18th	.49
19th	1.51
20th	1.03
21st	1.48
22nd	—
23rd	.10
24th	.18
25th	.08
26th	.01
27th	.37
28th	.21
29th	.15
30th	1.10
Total	16.59 inches.

The new fees for marrying which have just been fixed by the Ecclesiastical Commission, brings to mind some of the strange "fees" which some persons get when they "tie the knot." "One of the queerest fees I ever had," said a Southern State minister once, "was from a young negro, for whom I performed the wedding ceremony at my own home. At its close the bridegroom said: 'Yo, will find de fee for yo' kindness out in a co'nah ob de porch sah.' When the wedding party had gone I found a pair of fine fowls tied together by the legs, and they set up a lassy-sassy as they picked them up. The bridegroom had said, as he went down the steps, that 'they were ob his own raisin,' but I hardly believed him. When I saw the fowls I knew he'd lied, for they were from my own pen!"



Regardless of the weather or location you can spend a comfortable night if you use a Folding Camp Bed!

It enables you to sleep on the verandah, and gain the benefit of any breeze during the Hot Summer months.

By adjusting a simple frame, a mosquito net can easily be fixed, so enabling you to enjoy the sleep which nature so justly demands.

Being portable and light, it can be quickly folded and placed away in a corner when not in use.

Why then slumber in discomfort? We can send you one at once.

They only cost \$18.50 complete with Mosquito Net and Fittings.

Thin Summer Blankets \$6.50 each.

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Phone 1741.

FAMOUS WHISKIES

AT REDUCED PRICES

	Per doz.	Per bot.
ROYAL GEORGE—EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR	\$40	\$3.50
DUNVILLES TWO CROWNS—SPECIAL SCOTCH	40	3.50
WHITE HORSE CELLAR	44	3.75
NAPIER JOHNSTONE—SQUARE BOTTLE	44	3.75
PALL MALL—GUARANTEED 11 YEARS OLD	45	2.80

For Coast and Ship's orders of not less than 1 dozen \$12 per case should be deducted from the above prices.

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WE HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK OF "MORLEY'S" UNDERWEAR IN INDIA GAUZE, FEXINETTE, ALL WOOL, ETC., ETC.

AGENTS FOR

"AERTEX" AND "COTELLA"
"THE HOUSE FOR VALUE."

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[TELEGRAPH SERVICE'S AGENCY.]

MINERS' VOTE.

MAJORITY IN FAVOUR OF SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, June 30th.

Opinion at the miners' meetings in most colliery districts favoured resumption. Derbyshire, Scotland, Yorkshire, Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire all recommended acceptance of the settlement, but South Wales resolved to condemn the Executive for ignoring the ballot and for believing that they have no option, but to accept the terms. Wigan was one of the most notable exceptions. Six thousand miners unanimously resolved to reject the settlement.

At Bannock Chase 3,000 have already resumed, and a big influx is expected to-day.

RUSSIAN MOBILISATION.

MYSTERIOUS ORDER BY NORTHERN SOVIETS.

LONDON, June 30th.

A Helsingfors telegram reports that an order for the mobilisation of all classes up to 45 years of age has been issued by all Northern Russian Governments, probably throughout Russia. The reason for this order is unknown, but it is thought it is connected with serious risings in Siberia.

DAMASCUS OUTRAGE.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER.

PARIS, June 30th.

At Damascus a criminal attempt was made to assassinate General Gouraud whilst he was going to Lake Tiberius. General Gouraud had a narrow escape and was not injured.—Havas.

FALL OF ISMIDT.

DISCOVERY OF PLOT AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, June 30th.

A Constantinople telegram says that a widespread plot has been discovered, which is believed to be directed by Moscow with the object of producing a revolt against the Allies at Constantinople. The British authorities have arrested a hundred Russians, including three Bolshevik Commissioners.

EARLIER CABLES.

GREEKS EVACUATE TOWN.

LONDON, June 29th.

In the House of Commons, at question-time, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth stated that he had received information that the Greeks had evacuated the town of Ismidt on the evening of June 17th, and that the town was alive and there was a great panic in the district. Numbers of Armenians and neutral Turks were fleeing to Constantinople. There appeared to be a considerable danger of massacres as a result of general confusion, but the Allied High Commissioners were taking all possible steps to prevent outrages.

OUTSPOKEN JAPANESE STATEMENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 29th.

Mr. Ushida, the Japanese High Commissioner, interviewed, stated that Japan was deeply interested in the question of the Straits, which must not be allowed to fall under the domination of a single nation. It is also reported that he declared that "the Turks wish to regain by force of arms the territories lost in the war. That is impossible."

FRANCE'S ATTITUDE.

PARIS, June 29th.

The Chamberlain's Foreign Affairs Committee has passed a resolution in favour of the re-establishment of peace in the Near East, and in view of the Greek refusal of the Allies' offer of mediation, France is unable to afford the Greek Government any financial or military aid whatsoever.

LATEST CABLES.

ENGINEERING DISPUTE OVERWHELMING MAJORITY IN FAVOUR OF SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, June 30th.

At a conference of the engineering Unions the delegates overwhelmingly accepted the agreement with the employers and agreed to recommend to members of the Unions to accept the terms. A ballot of the members will be held within a fortnight.

EARLIER CABLES.

PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT.

LONDON, June 29th.

After prolonged negotiations, ending at 2 o'clock in the morning, between employers and engineering workers, a provisional agreement for a settlement was reached. This requires ratification to-day.

BRITISH INDUSTRY.

SIGNS OF A REVIVAL.

LONDON, June 29th.

Presiding at a dinner given by the Government to the Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, Sir Robert Horne declared that he saw at least the flickerings of a new order for British industries. He hoped for a revival by the autumn and pointed out that the nations of the world were interdependent. The future prosperity of the world depended on the solution of the credits question. A start had been made in connection with that, but it was more necessary that a new plan should be devised, giving wider scope.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

VISCOUNT GREY'S VIEWS ON CHANGED OUTLOOK.

LONDON, June 29th.

Viscount Grey presided at a dinner given by the League of Nations' Union in honour of the Dominions' Premiers. There was a large gathering of notables, including representatives of all nations adhering to the League.

Viscount Grey, in proposing the League, declared that the British Empire to-day represented the disappearance of the old idea of central authority and subordination, and the new idea of voluntary co-operation, based on confidence and equal authority. Similarly, the League represented the disappearance of something old and the embodiment of a new spirit. Referring to disarmament, Viscount Grey urged for negotiations with the United States, not with a view to making a bargain but for the purpose of doing something to diminish world competition.

General Smuts, responding, believed that the idea at the base of the League would eventually work the greatest revolution the world had ever seen.

The Indian delegate, the Maharaja of Cutch, declared that India appreciated her new duties and responsibilities to the British Empire. India wished nothing better than success for the greater League.

OUTLOOK IN IRELAND.

MR. DE VALERA REFUSES INVITATION.

LONDON, June 29th.

Mr. De Valera has refused Mr. Lloyd George's invitation to attend a conference in London, declaring that Irish political differences should be adjusted on Irish soil.

UNIONISTS ACCEPT.

Four Southern Unionists, the Earl of Midleton, Senator Andrew Jameson, Sir Maurice Dockrell, M.P., and Sir Robert Woods, M.P., whom De Valera invited simultaneously with Sir James Craig to Dublin, have accepted.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

END OF SESSION.

LONDON, June 29th.

It is expected that the Imperial Conference will conclude with a discussion on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance to-morrow. Mr. Meighen, Mr. Hughes, General Smuts, Mr. Massey, and the Maharaja of Cutch spoke to-day.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMAN REPARATIONS BONDS.

WASHINGTON, June 30th.

Mr. Mellon informed the Senate Committee that there has been no suggestion that the United States should accept German Reparations Bonds as substitute for Allies' obligations. The Treasury did not intend to invite such a proposal.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMANY LATEST PAYMENTS.

LONDON, June 29th.

In the House of Commons, Lieut. Com. Hilton Young said that 35,733,000 dollars had been received from the German Government to May 31st, and that a further 12,000,000 dollars had been received since. All had been deposited with the Federal Reserve Bank, New York, on account of the Reparations Commission.

LATEST CABLES.

U.S. AND DISARMAMENT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ADOPTS BORAH AMENDMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 30th.

The House of Representatives has adopted, by 340 votes to 4, Senator Borah's amendment to the Naval Appropriations Bill, authorising the President to negotiate with Great Britain and Japan with a view to a reduction in naval construction.

EARLIER CABLES.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S HOPE.

WASHINGTON, June 29th.

President Harding has written to the Republican Leader of the House of Representatives, hoping that Congress will express a favourable opinion on world disarmament, and assuring him that the Executive will give every consideration to such expression of opinion. The Administration has been seeking information regarding the attitude of foreign nations on disarmament, and these enquiries and negotiations will be continued. The manner in which the matter may be formally presented to foreign Governments can only be determined after the fuller development of enquiries already initiated.

HOME CRICKET.

AUSTRALIANS V. WARWICKSHIRE.

LONDON, June 29th.

At Birmingham, in brilliant hot weather and before 10,000 spectators, the Australians opened their match against Warwickshire, not the Midlands. Warwickshire, by confident batting, scored 262, the Reverend E. F. Waddy, of New South Wales, who made 50, was warmly applauded, the fielders joining in. Hendry took 4 for 64, and Ryder 3 for 62.

The Australians scored 148 runs for 4, Bardsley making 60. He gave two chances and hit ten fours. Warwick's fielding was poor.

Armstrong received eleven gold medals from F. B. Spofforth for the players who participated in the one-hundredth Test Match at Nottingham on May 28th.

LADIES' SINGLES.

WIMBLEDON FINAL.

LONDON, June 29th.

At Wimbledon, in the Ladies' Singles final, Miss Ryan beat Mrs. Satterthwaite 6-1, 6-0.

ISLAMIC COLLEGE FOR PARIS.

PARIS, June 24th (delayed).

French North African Moslems have contributed the first instalment of one million francs towards a Mosque and Islamic College to be erected in Paris upon ground donated by the city.—Havas.

The standard of taste in England is higher than in any country of Europe.—Mr. Edmund Dulac.

Shakespeare is the best thing we in England have achieved.—Mr. John Macfield.

THE PRODUCTION OF TEA.

AN INTERESTING REVIEW.

In the latest number of the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute there is a long and very interesting article by Mr. A. S. Judge, lately Chief Collector of Customs in Burma, on the subject of "The Production of Tea in the Empire and its Relation to the Tea Trade of the World." From this article we extract the following paragraphs of general interest:—

THE ORIGIN OF TEA.

The tea-plant, an evergreen belonging to the genus *Camellia*, is indigenous in the wild hilly country which separates India and Burma from China, and also in parts of Central and Western China. It is not known from what source the Chinese first obtained the plant for cultivation, as the variety now grown in China differs greatly from the indigenous plant discovered in recent times. The cultivated China plant has a small leaf and grows naturally as a bushy shrub, whereas the Assam variety has a very large leaf, and, if allowed to grow naturally, develops into a tree; in the forests of Manipur large tea-trees have been found, some growing up to a height of one hundred feet.

From time immemorial the people of the Shan States and other localities have cultivated the tea-plant and pickled and eaten the leaves; the Chinese were, however, the first to discover the virtues of tea as a beverage. In the early years of the Christian era the Chinese were manufacturing and drinking tea, and in the eighth century the industry was of sufficient importance to make it liable to imperial taxation. The Japanese obtained tea-seed from China about the tenth century, and early acquired the tea habit. For many centuries tea-drinking was confined to China and Japan.

THE SPREAD OF TEA-DRINKING.

The United Kingdom.—The Dutch first introduced tea into Europe, but no regular trade was established until the East India Company brought samples to London late in the seventeenth century. Coffee and cocoa were recognised beverages when tea was first introduced and sold to the public in the London coffee and tea houses. It was at first brewed in a cask and drawn off like beer, a tax of 1s. 6d. being levied on each gallon of liquid tea. For a long period tea was an expensive luxury. In 1819 the consumption in the United Kingdom was 21,000,000 lb., or an average of 1 lb. per head. In 1833 the monopoly of the trade in tea, which the East India Company had held for 180 years, came to an end, and about the same time the cultivation of tea in India was started. As the price went down consumption advanced, but between 1836 and 1852 the high rate of duty, viz. 2s. 2½d. per lb., checked progress. In 1855 the duty was reduced to 6d. per lb., which had a stimulating effect on the trade; in 1867 the average consumption was about 3 lb. per head, and Indian tea formed about 5 per cent. of the total quantity consumed. Twenty years later the consumption was twice as large, and more than half the supplies came from India and Ceylon. Many causes had contributed to the increase in consumption: the competition of British-grown teas had forced down prices, freights were lower owing to the opening of the Suez Canal and to the introduction of steamers, and there was a wave of prosperity in the United Kingdom, and all classes could afford to buy tea. It was during this period that tea was universally used as a breakfast beverage. Between 1880 and 1900 the duty was only 4d. per lb., the distributing trade was thoroughly organised and tea was supplied in packets to suit all tastes. Afternoon tea became a national institution, and tea-shops to supply this want were multiplied. When the people had acquired the tea habit they were not satisfied with the common China teas, and by 1900 British grown teas had practically secured the home market. Since 1900 the consumption in this country has steadily advanced; during the war economy had to be exercised, but for the last two years the rate of consumption has been about 9 lb. per capita, which represents a daily allowance of four cups of tea for each individual.

The Dominions and India.—The Australians and New Zealanders are as great tea-drinkers, as the people of the Mother-country, and they also have discarded China tea for the more refreshing and stimulating tea produced in India and Ceylon.

In Canada the average consumption of tea is about 5 lb. per head; a certain amount of China tea is still being imported, as well as green tea from Japan. The Dutch in South Africa are not tea-drinkers, but the British in the Union consume a considerable quantity, a part of which is supplied by tea plantations of Natal.

In India, owing to the excellent work done by the Tea Cess Committee, tea-drinking has been popularised in many localities, and in 1919 the consumption was estimated at 50,000,000 lb. As the material prosperity of the people is rapidly improving, this market should in future absorb much larger quantities of lower grade teas.

The United States of America.—In the United States the average annual consumption per head is only 1 lb. compared with 9 or 10 lb. of coffee. Green teas obtained mainly from China and Japan are largely used, although in recent years Ceylon, Indian and Java teas have been making headway. It is strange that the Americans should not have acquired the tea habit, as so many of them are descendants of emigrants from these islands, and tea was taken to America by the early colonists. The

Americans know little about the virtues of tea; coffee is very largely consumed, but tea has never been placed properly in competition with it. The efforts which have been made by the Indian Tea Cess Committee during the last 25 years to popularise Indian tea in America do not appear to have met with any success. The average per capita consumption of tea in the States at the outbreak of the war was less than it had been twenty years earlier. One of the American trade journals interested in tea recently pointed out that the tea used in most of the best hotels and dining-car systems of America was of such low grade and inferior quality, and was so imperfectly brewed that it was impossible to make tea-drinkers of the American public. The Tea Associations of the United States have started a publicity campaign throughout the country with the object of increasing the consumption of tea; it is not intended to push the sale of any special kind of tea, but rather to educate the people to drink tea of good quality. The present time appears to be most opportune for such a movement, as Prohibition is now in force, and thousands of men who served during the war acquired the tea habit. This movement appears to be deserving of support from the tea-growers of India and Ceylon.

Russia.—Russia first obtained tea from China in the seventeenth century, and for many years, until the opening of the Siberian railway, there was a regular caravan trade in this commodity between the two countries. In recent years the Chinese supplies have come either by rail or by sea to Batoum and thence from India and Ceylon by steamer principally to Odessa and Vladivostok. Although the Russian market in normal times absorbs a considerable quantity of tea, the average annual consumption per capita has been about 1 lb. only. This is due to the fact that the bulk of the people are poor, and communications, except on the lines of railway, are bad. The poorer classes drink their tea weak, the tea-pot is filled with water several times, until all the essence is drawn from the leaves. While the wealthy classes were drinking the finest teas produced in China or India, a large proportion of the imports was in the form of bricks, composed of poor China teas with an admixture of dust and fannings from the British and Dutch plantations. The tea habit is probably most general in the Central Asiatic Provinces of Russia, where green teas are principally used. In Russia itself and in Siberia there was a growing demand for the sound black teas produced in India and Ceylon; this trade had reached considerable dimensions at the time of the outbreak of the war, and in 1915 and 1916, after the introduction of temperance legislation, the imports were the highest on record. The Russian market has temporarily been lost, but British trade should be able to recover the lost ground when conditions are more favourable.

The Continent of Europe.—Apart from Russia, comparatively little tea is drunk on the Continent, except in Holland, where, owing to her connection with Java, tea has been imported and used for a long time. Before the war Germany was slowly acquiring the tea habit, and was importing annually about 10,000,000 lb. of tea. Tea-drinking was also on the increase in Belgium and Denmark, and in many of the large towns and pleasure resorts on the Continent the afternoon tea custom, introduced by British visitors, was becoming a popular institution.

South America.—In Argentina and Chile considerable quantities of tea are drunk, and it should be possible to develop these markets still further. In South America generally Yerba Maté, or Paraguayan tea, is the most popular beverage. The Yerba Maté, *Ilex paraguayensis*, is indigenous to Paraguay, the southern provinces of Brazil and parts of Argentina. The consumption of this tea has so greatly increased that large plantations have been established in the countries mentioned above. In 1918 Brazil exported 163,000,000 lb. Yerba Maté, valued at 3.4d. per lb.; Argentina took 100,000,000 lb., and the balance went mainly to other countries, in South America. The harvesting of the crop is very simple, all the leaves and small twigs on a tree are pruned, and before fermentation can set in, are dried over a fire in the same manner as tea-leaves are dried; the leaves are then ground into powder in a mill. Maté is prepared with boiling water like ordinary tea; the infusion has a bitter flavour, and is not so pleasant to the taste as tea. It is said to be a stimulating drink, but contains less caffeine than tea.

The Brazilian growers of maté are searching for new markets for their product in North America, and on the Continent of Europe. This movement will have to be watched by those interested in tea.

Other Countries.—In Persia, Asia Minor, Arabia, Afghanistan, Morocco and North Africa generally the tea habit is spreading, green teas being most in demand.

THE TEA-PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

The following countries supply the world with tea: China, Japan, Formosa, French Indo-China, India, Ceylon, Java, and Sumatra in Asia, and Natal and Nyassaland in Africa. In the Caucasus, near Batoum, a small tea industry is in existence; it was started some thirty or forty years ago, but has made little progress. In the United States of America exhaustive experiments were made by the Agricultural Department; it was proved, however, that without plentiful and cheap labour the tea industry could not be made a paying proposition. The supply of labour is the most important

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CANTON GOVERNMENT AND THE YANGTZE VALLEY.

TALK OF A PROJECTED MILITARY ENTERPRISE.

The Asiatic News Agency Changai correspondent writes:—

In connection with the mutinies at Wuchang and Ichang, there is an important development between Hupeh and Hunan. It is reported among military officers that General Chao Heng-ti, commander-in-chief of the Hunan army, through the medium of Dr. Sun Yat-sen has established friendly connections with General Li Lieh-chun, who, with Yunnan and Kweichow armed forces, has been lingering along the Hunan-Kweichow borders since last August, with a view to their joint attack on Hupeh in the hope of seizing the central Yangtze region. The agreement which has just been signed between Chao and Li provides for the equal division of Hupeh after its capture, and then re-combined forces will attack and capture Kiangsi. As Li Lieh-chun is a native of Kiangsi where he has numerous followers and supporters, there is no doubt that he contemplates his reinstatement in the Tuchunship of Nanchang in the future. Military movements are going on secretly to this end in Hunan at the moment. The South Western leaders consider the present time affords a suitable opportunity for them to extend their powers and influence into the Yangtze Valley through Hupeh because, according to the "confidential" reports of their agents at Wuchang and Hankow, the mutineers at Wuchang were from among General Wong Chan-yuan's trusted soldiers, and not fresh recruits, and that owing to the inhuman massacre of hundreds of the looters at Siakian railway station General Wong is not in a position to command confidence among his own forces. The alleged plots of the South Western leaders in Hunan are probably already known to the Northern leaders, because to-day's reports from the North indicate that Marshal Tso Kan is massing Chihli and Hunan troops on the Hupeh-Honan borders as far as Wushen Kuan for meeting emergencies in the Central Yangtze region and that the famous General Wu Peifu is slowly moving from Loyang to the Wu-Hai cities. All sorts of political rumours are in circulation and wealthy people are shifting their families and properties to the foreign concessions of both Shanghai and Hankow for safety. Martial law has been declared by General Chao who has also prohibited the export of Hunan rice to Hupeh and Kiangsi.

THE DEUTSCHE-ASIATISCHE BANK.

The Asiatic News Agency's Peking correspondent says:—During the course of the last few weeks, irresponsible and inaccurate reports have been published in certain vernacular newspapers about the reconstruction of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank. The "Asiatic News Agency" learns that the persons presently acting for this Bank in North China are:—Mr. Cordes of Peking, whose chief duty is to negotiate with the Chinese Government authorities; and Mr. Fieger, the former Manager of the Shanghai Office, who is associated with Mr. Cordes to consider financial questions. Mr. Eggeling, as Peking Agents, transacts current business for account of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Berlin and Hamburg, and Mr. Koch, acting in a similar capacity at Tientsin. The German financiers have not the slightest desire nor the intention to establish a Sino-German Banking concern at the present juncture. The Deutsch-Asiatische Bank was never a semi-official concern. It is a joint stock company, the shares of which are owned internationally, exactly as is the case with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and the other foreign banking institutions operating in the Far East and elsewhere. It is expected that the Chinese Government will now return to the Bank the Bank's books, papers, etc., as well as the funds collected by the Government authorities for account of the Bank during its suspension, because its properties are owned internationally, and when the Chinese Government has returned all the bank's confiscated property to the Bank, the Bank will be able to effect a settlement with all its creditors.

question in regard to the cultivation of tea, more than twice the number of coolies being required to work a tea estate as would be necessary to work the same acreage under coffee or rubber. A large proportion of the labour on a tea estate should also consist of women and children for leaf-plucking; if men are employed in this work the cost of production is greatly enhanced. The labour question is a cause of anxiety to planters in all parts of India, Ceylon and the Dutch Indies, and further extensions of tea in any of these localities will only be made after mature consideration. The shortage of labour for leaf-plucking, especially in tropical climates where growth is rapid and luxuriant, is a very serious matter. If all the tea is not taken off when ready to be plucked the shoots run away, especially in the centre of the bush, and not only is the plucking surface of the bush reduced, but when a bush has put on a certain amount of foliage it will not continue to "flush" so freely and the yield of leaf-falls off. At the present time the aim of the planter is to obtain the best results from the area already planted; this can be effected by improved methods of cultivation and pruning, and by gradually replacing plants of inferior lot by those which will give the highest yield of tea.

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No. 2161.

CURE FOR BAD HUSBANDS. COURSE OF HOME DRUGGERY.

New York, May 23rd.

A new method of disciplining husbands
who abuse their wives has been evolved
out of the experience of marital infel-
city by the Long Island City stipendiary,
Mr. Justice Kochendorfer.

He announced last week that too many
cases of this description were coming be-
fore him, and added that since he was
of the opinion that nine-tenths of them
had their origin in the faults of the
husbands, he proposed to consider ways
and means of relieving the burden of the
wives. This morning the magistrate in-
forms all obstreperous husbands that in
future they will either go to gaol or
else accept this alternative. They must
agree (1) to prepare breakfast every
morning; (2) to wash the dishes in the
evening; (3) to take care of the children
for one hour a day; (4) to have one eye-
ing out a week; (5) to take the family
out every Sunday, to church in the morn-
ing and for a walk in the afternoon; (6)
to buy sweets and fruit for their wives
and children at least once a week; (7)
to allow their wives to handle the family
finances; (8) to start a savings bank
account; (9) to refrain from asking their
wives to wait on them, but wait on their
wives instead; (10) to respect once a day
the promise made to their wives on mar-
riage—namely, to love, honour, and
cherish them.

"I propose to make bad husbands
punish themselves," added Mr. Justice
Kochendorfer. "Probation officers will
check up their performances every day,
and after two or three weeks the hus-
bands will realize the monotony and
drudgery of most women's lives.—Times.

WHO WRITES THE WORST BOOKS?

MORE TALK OF SLOPS AND
SENTIMENT.

Whoever is responsible for the worst
novels and the best sellers, it is clear
from the volume of letters which have
reached the *Daily News* (says that
paper), that all the women believe it is
the fault of the men, while the men say
"of course, it's the women."

The publishers, more men, are divided.
Mr. R. Brimley Johnson writes to say
the general standard is far higher among
women than men. "They have not pro-
duced a Wells or a Conrad," he says,
"but of the younger groups Miss Cle-
mence Dane's art is much greater than
Cannon's, Walpole's, or Beresford's, and
more sincere than Compton Mackenzie's."
Miss Sinclair, Miss Macaulay, Miss
Sidgwick, and Miss Kay-Smith have a
finer and more assured grip of character
and greater dramatic force. Miss
Richardson has achieved a revolution in
aim and method."

GIRLISH TWADDLE
"Most of the men are still floundering
in the false realism which reached its
highest expression in Gissing, and re-
vealed all its inherent weakness, arti-
ficiality, and sex obsession in the so-
called 'problem' novel or play."

A Male Would-be Reader suggests
that men do not read novels because
they're not worth it. "When Anthony
Hope, Marion Crawford, Stanley Wey-
man, Gilbert Parker, Seton Merriman,
and Conan Doyle wrote novels men read
them eagerly. To-day I scan the book-
stalls, and find only girlish twaddle
about Egyptian hotels and love-sick
Arabs, or high brow stuff which gives
one a headache to attempt to under-
stand."

A Birmingham reader suggests that a
woman correspondent in challenging men
to produce something better "misses the
point with a triumphant inevitability
thoroughly characteristic of the feminine
mind," and goes on to state that "women
read far more novels than men, and
prefer third-rate to first-rate fiction.
Slops and sentiment," he says, "will
continue to secure the widest public,
especially among the women and girls."
Mr. Elliot O'Donnell writes: "How
ridiculous is Miss Underwood's remark,
'If men want to improve the bookstalls,
why don't they write better books them-
selves?' They do. Miss Underwood
may possibly have heard of Kipling,
Barrie, Wells, Thomas Hardy, Conrad,
Maurice Hewlett, and Henry James."

WHO ARE THEY?
Austin H. Johnson, of the Union
Society, Cambridge, declares that
there are more than 30 women novelists
who need few comparisons with the
writers of any age or either sex.
And "J.B." London, asked:
"Can Miss Underwood or anyone else
give a list of 30 first-class women
writers of to-day?"

MEN AND BAD BOOKS.
The "last word," of course, is with
the lady who writes:
"When will the superior man cease to
advise woman as to what she should
read, smoke, eat, wear, and see?
If we like third-rate books, and write
them because we like them, it is surely
no business of anyone but ourselves.
The fact is that men are sore because
women, coming late, have beaten them off
the field of fiction."
It is merely an example of a number
of things women can and will do better
than men. Man turns round and says
that since the women came there are only
bad books on the stalls. How man-
like!

It is untrue that the minor is a Bol-
shevist.—*The Bishop of Birmingham.*
There is as narrow an outlook in Bel-
gravia as in South Wales.—*The Bishop of
Peterborough.*

An Englishman always thinks that in
his pleasure he is really benefiting the
country and so is doing his duty.—*Mr.
Clutton Brock.*

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From 1st to July 7th, 1921.

Day of Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
	Time	Height	Time	Height
Fri. 1	5 23	5.8	11 43	2.3
Satur. 2	6 06	6.4	12 43	2.7
Sun. 3	6 48	6.9	1 23	2.7
Mon. 4	7 30	7.4	2 03	2.7
Tues. 5	8 12	7.9	2 43	2.7
Wed. 6	8 54	8.4	3 23	2.7
Thur. 7	9 36	8.9	4 03	2.7

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YOKOHAMA MARU ... Saturday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

KLEIST ... Friday, 8th Aug., at 11 a.m.

MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.

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TSUYAMA MARU ... Wednesday, 6th July.

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AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.

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KANAGAWA MARU ... Friday, 16th September

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Saturday, 2nd July.

TOTOMI MARU ... Thursday, 7th July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

MURORAN MARU ... Monday, 11th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Sunday, 17th July, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

YEBOSHI MARU ... Sunday, 3rd July.

MISHIMA MARU ... Thursday, 7th July, at 11 a.m.

TAMBA MARU ... Tuesday, 12th July.

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Branch Office,
No. 37, Bonham Strand, West,
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Agent,
Top Floor, King's Building,
Tel. No. 140.**GOVERNMENT FINANCE.****SIR GODFREY COLLINS'S CRITICISM.**

Lord Robert Cecil, M.P., opened a public conference at Essex Hall, Strand, on the Government policy as revealed in the Budget, and among the speakers was Sir Godfrey Collins, M.P., who has just resigned his position as Charity Commissioner. The conference was under the auspices of the League to Enforce Public Economy.

Sir Godfrey Collins, M.P., said all business of policy should be subordinate to finance, and the restoration of public credit, but the Budget proved that the Government had not grasped that necessity. Now, two and a half years after the Armistice, taxation remained as was pitched. The burden of armaments amounted to £193,000,000, and absorbed 4s. in every £ of direct taxation, and nearly 3d. in every 1s. by way of indirect taxation. With the Continental menace removed, the necessity of sending an expeditionary force to the Continent disappeared. Why should the nation be saddled with an Army which cost to-day £26,000,000, the Government had before the war? The Army cost £30,000,000; and according to the Government no reduction could be expected as the policy of laying down monster battleships would involve fresh additional expenditure. Public memories were so short that they were apt to forget the historic surrender of the German Fleet. Why should the four capital ships be built which, according to Admiral Scott, would cost £10,000,000 apiece, without some determined attempt to discuss this matter with our two Allies—the United States and Japan? The new Conversion Loan, offering practically 5½ per cent. at forty years, placed a permanent high burden on the taxpayer. It was seldom realised that only a 1 per cent. reduction in the rate of interest of the National Debt would reduce our national expenditure by about £50,000,000, and bring relief to every taxpayer. To secure this result the credit of the Government must be improved.

Lord Robert Cecil said that two subjects of great disappointment in connection with the Budget, to the man in the street, were that there was to be no remission of taxation and no settled, definite plan of economy. Any substantial reduction in our general military expenditure depended more than anything else on the policy we pursued in the Middle East and Mesopotamia. "We are confronted with a fresh attempt to present Europe with an fait accompli on the part of the Poles," added Lord Robert. It was perfectly plain that the present incident, if not wisely dealt with, might add enormously to the economic difficulties of Europe, and might even plunge us into very serious expenditure. "Unless you can transform your whole foreign policy," said Lord Robert, in conclusion, "you will be at the mercy of these two demons. You will be condemned for ever to keep up gigantic forces by land and sea. Your ideas of economy in military matters must be definitely abandoned, and you must return to the old conditions of affairs ten times aggravated by the recent events."

DEAN INGE AND THE MINERS.**"HELP FROM ENGLAND'S ENEMIES."**

Dean Inge was entertained at luncheon on May 4th by members of the National Liberal Club.

Speaking on the subject of the white man and his rivals, he said:—"We have seen lately the new policy of fomenting social disturbances and subsidizing strikes in neighbouring countries, which the country dealer is wanted to injure. The Germans have been amiably trying to stir up social troubles in all the other European countries. I imagine that it is true that the miners are receiving help from the enemies of this country in all parts of the world. There are signs of disintegration, and I think posterity will regard with amusement that state of things which is now going on. They will consider it as almost incredible that we should have regarded it as legitimate and natural for a large body of men to combine together to raise up a war fund by forced contributions and then suddenly to declare war, not against their employers, but against the State."

England, he added, was not moving at all in the direction of an elaborate state of Socialism. Such a state would destroy initiative and produce a kind of slavery. It was not English, and people showed no disposition to welcome it.

In regard to Asiatic rivals, Dean Inge said that our warning time was nearly over. He considered that the population of this country would have to be reduced. If he could see any way of reducing it without causing great suffering, or by such a horrible catastrophe as a successful blockade and a terrible famine, he would welcome it as a change in the right direction. He believed that the people were happier living, not in enormous aggregates, but under conditions more like those which Nature had prescribed, and certainly more in accordance with the bodily and psychological needs of the average human being. He would not be sorry if Asia, instead of Europe, became the workshop of the world and if we in England, as our part as a great world, Power had been successfully played out, were to revert to living in a more quiet manner as we did 150 years ago in the days we looked back to with pride as having produced most of our great men. Our economic future was serious, and if we went on in this manner with this policy of national disintegration, which was not only anti-democratic but anti-social, on the part of a section of the population, we had nothing to expect but economic ruin and universal misery.

It almost seems as if the war has done a great deal to exhaust the reservoir of ideas, to sterilise the best and most useful activities of mankind.—*Mr. Asquith.***CRICKET AS EMPIRE BOND.****AUSTRALIANS WELCOMED BY SURREY CLUB.**

There was a great gathering of cricketers and cricket lovers, recently, in the Hall of the Skinners' Company, London, where the Australian team were entertained at dinner by the Surrey Cricket Club.

Sir Jeremiah Colman, President of the Club, presided, and among the company present, besides the members of the two teams which had been playing against one another at the Oval earlier in the day, were the Lord Mayor, the Earl of Middleton, Viscount Chelmsford, Lord Harris, the Earl of Dartmouth, Viscount Devonport, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord Southwark, Mr. J. W. Lowther (late Speaker of the House of Commons), Sir Gerald Ryan, Sir Peter McBride (Agent-General for Victoria), and the Hon. D. Mackinnon, President of the Victoria Cricket Association. The President of the Surrey Club, in proposing the loyal toasts, referred with gratification to the fact that the Prince of Wales was the landlord of the Oval, and that it was owing to his concessions that they were able to carry on. (Cheers.) Expressing the hope that he would not be regarded as a bowler who was kept on too long, Sir J. Colman gave a series of toasts, including that of the Australian cricketers. In this connection he emphasised the debt that Australia owed to Surrey and William Cashin for their cricket training and alluded to the fact that Australia, largely through the bowling of Mr. F. E. Spofforth, who was present at the dinner, gained their first victory in a representative match at the Oval against Surrey.

EXPECTATIONS OF THE VISITORS.
Mr. W. W. Armstrong (captain of the Australian team) in responding, said that though the Australians had won all five test matches on the other side, they did not expect to have such a comfortable task on this side, where they expected to learn a great deal before they returned. The five test games in Australia were the hardest he had ever played and he expected that the experience here would be even harder. His greatest regret was that in the match against Surrey, Jack Hobbs was not playing, as it did not seem like cricket without seeing him at cover. Whether they won or lost, the present visit of the Australians was bound to make the relations between the two parts of the Empire closer. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of Dartmouth, in proposing the health of the Lord Mayor, recalled an occasion on which he took a seat in the Pavilion at the Oval, and on replying in the negative to an inquiry by the then secretary, Mr. Alecock, whether he was a member, he was promptly requested to clear out. (Laughter.)

The Lord Mayor, in responding, expressed the hope that the present Australian visit would result in closer ties with the Mother Country. (Cheers.)

A STRAIGHTFORWARD, MANLY GAME.
Lord Harris, in proposing Cricket and the Surrey Club, spoke of the self-denial and the absence of anything mean and underhanded demanded by cricket. Apart from want of success in winning the test, he considered that Mr. Douglas was one of the most successful captains of Test cricket. Would that there were greater opportunities for the youth of the country not only to look on, but to take part in it. (Hear, hear.)

The toast was acknowledged by "the Earl of Middleton, who described cricket as "one of our industries" and by Colonel the Hon. F. S. Jackson (President of the M.C.C.), who said that on the occasion when he desired to make his maiden speech in the House of Commons, he had a message conveyed to him through a cricketer friend from the then Speaker (Mr. Lowther): "Tell Jackson to put his pads on. I'm going to put him in next." He was profoundly thankful that cricket, which did a great deal to strengthen the bonds of Empire, was growing in popularity. With humorous reminiscences he recalled how he made his first century in Test cricket, in a last-wicket partnership at the Oval.

Mr. J. W. Lowther said that, as eleven on the list of speakers, his stay could not be expected to last long. He proposed the health of the President of the Surrey Club, one of a great family of cricketers, who gained his first experience on the village green.

ARCHITECTS' FEES.**A COUNCIL "STAGGERED AND STUNNED."**

A claim for £13,900 for architect's fees in respect of 400 houses is reported to have "staggered and stunned" the Brandon (Durham) Urban Council.

An official of the Ministry of Health pointed out that the scale of fees to architects was arranged when the housing programme was begun. In fixing the amounts the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Society of Architects were consulted.

The fees are fixed on the basis of a percentage of costs of building, but are not allowed in respect of schemes not approved by the Ministry of Health.

In respect of housing schemes for cottages and flats up to the number of 500, five per cent. is allowed on the first 1½, then 3½ per cent. on the next 30, and 1½ per cent. on the next 170. On the next 250 cottages or flats the same rate is allowed, less ½ per cent. of the total amount.

If the economic law finds itself in conflict with the Kingdom of God, then the economic law must be changed.—*The Bishop of Truro.***INDO-CHINA****STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

MANILA	WINGSSAN	at	2nd July, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"HANGSANG"	Mon.	4th July, Noon.
TIENT-SIN	"CHEPSEING"	Tues.	5th July, 8 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"PAKSAI"	Tues.	5th July, 10 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"YUOSHING"	Tues.	5th July, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Tues.	5th July, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENT-SIN via SWATOW	"CHOYSANG"	Wed.	6th July, Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Sat.	9th July, 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta, steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.**SHANGHAI LINE.**—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.**MANILA LINE.**—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.**HAIPHONG LINE.**—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Haiphong by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuatet, Jerselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Dato.**TIENT-SIN LINE.**—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.**BANGKOK LINE.**—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.**CALCUTTA LINE.**

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M.V. "GLENLUCE"	6th July.
S.S. "GLENSHANE"	12th July.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharge
M.V. "GLENLYLE"	6th July	GENOA, LONDON & HULL.
M.V. "GLENLUCE"	15th July	LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
M.V. "GLENNAVY"	25th July	GENOA, LONDON & HAMBURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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For	Steamer	To Sail
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HOIHOW, PARHOI & HONGKONG	"KAIKONG" ...	On 5th July, 9 A.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"CHENGTO" ...	On 5th July, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SZU CHEN" ...	On 5th July, 4 P.M.
AMOI, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"LINAN" ...	On 6th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"BOOCHOW" ...	On 7th July, 2 Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW" ...	On 9th July, 4 P.M.
WUHAIR, CHIPCOO & TIENTSIN	"KUMICHO" ...	On 11th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SHANTUNG" ...	On 12th July, Noon.

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"HAILONG" ... Capt. W. Cooper ... TUESDAY, July 5th, at 12 Noon.
"HAILONG" ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... FRIDAY, July 8th, at 1 P.M.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DILWARA"	8,400	8th July	Singapore, Colombo, & Bombay
"SYRIA"	7,000	23rd July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	9,000	6th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	7,000	18th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	9,000	2nd Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHYBER"	9,000	16th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SONALI"	7,000	30th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SARDINIA"	6,600	14th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NORE"	8,700	28th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

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S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KANOWNA"	7,000	25th July	Sandakan, Thursday Island
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	22nd Aug.	Townsville, Brisbane,
"EASTERN"	4,000	19th Sept.	Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KANOWNA"	7,000	5th July	Japan direct.
"GREGORY APCAR"	4,700	7th July	Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe.
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Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 will be received at the Company's
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding
arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees,
and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and
THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here,
after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods
have left the Godowns.

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nection with Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

"ARABIA MARU" ... 8th July

"ARIZONA MARU" ... Wednesday, 20th July.

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"HAYANA MARU" ... Thursday, 14th July.

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TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOI

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S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE" ... Sept. 2nd	Sept. 2nd.
S.S. "WENATCHEE" ... Oct. 2nd	Oct. 2nd.

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DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, ...	"CAP ARCOFA" ... 20,000	On or about 9th July.
"PORTHOS" ...	20,000	On or about 16th July.
MARSEILLES via	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	During 1st part of Aug.
SAIGON, HINGA	"CORDILLERE" ... 10,000	During 1st part of Sept.
SAIGON, HINGA	"ANDRE LEON" ... 22,000	During 1st part of Oct.
PORT COLOMBO,	"ATLANTIQUE" ... 12,000	During 2nd part of Oct.
DIJONVILLE, SUEZ	"PAUL LECAT" ... 20,000	During 2nd part of Nov.
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99

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POST OFFICE NOTICE

GENERAL HOLIDAY.

The General Post Office will be open on Friday, 1st July, from 8 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

There will be one delivery of Ordinary correspondence and one collection of letters from the Pillar Boxes.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

The District Post Offices will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m., with the exception of Kowloon Office, which will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. only, and Sheungwan Office, which will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. and from 5.30 p.m. to 8 p.m.

There will be one delivery from District Offices at noon.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
U.S.A. and MANILA	Golden State	1st July.
SHANGHAI	Chokiang	2nd July.
CALCUTTA AND STRAITS	Yokohama	2nd July.
JAPAN, SHANGHAI and MANILA	Koshima Maru	8th July.
STRAITS	Hakima Maru	8th July.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Port Said, Hobei and Haiphong	Hanoi	Friday, 1st, 8.00 A.M.
Saidakia	Yamato	Friday, 1st, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan	Laoan	Friday, 1st, 9.00 A.M.
Saigon, Straits and Bangkok	Hakima Maru	Friday, 1st, 9.00 A.M.
Keelung, Shanghai and N. China, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Kama Maru	Registration, 8.45 A.M. Letters, 10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow	Huichang	Friday, 1st, 11.00 A.M.
JAVA and Port Moresby via Batavia	Childer	Saturday, 2nd, 10.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and Aden	Lake Melling	Saturday, 2nd, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Yamato	Saturday, 2nd, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Wingung	Saturday, 2nd, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Chikang	Sunday, 3rd, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung	Amoy Maru	Sunday, 3rd, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Shanghai, and North China	Huichang	Monday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

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TEUCER	11th AUG.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
TEIRESIAS	16th AUG.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
ATREUS	30th AUG.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.

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YANGTSE	16th JULY	Miles, Havre, L'pool & G'gow.
AGAMENNON	26th JULY	Liverpool & Glasgow.
EURYPYLUS	6th AUG.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool.

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(VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

TYNDAREUS	6th JULY	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
PROTESILAUS	3rd AUG.	
IXION	24th AUG.	

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(VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

DEUCALION	5th JULY	via Suez.
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HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE

MENTOR	19th JULY	for London.
TEIRESIAS	16th AUG.	for London.
ASCANIUS	7th SEPT.	for Liverpool.

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(AN AMERICAN BANK.)

Capital	US. \$4,000,000		
Surplus and Undivided Profits	US. \$1,489,000		
HEAD OFFICE:	BRANCH:		
NEW YORK.	SAN FRANCISCO.		
Head Office for the Orient, SHANGHAI.			
BRANCHES:			
CANTON	HANKOW	MANILA	TIENTSIN
CHANGSHA	PEKING	SINGAPORE	
			D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Incorporated with the CHUNG NGOI SUN PO (Chinese Daily Press) Published Daily under the auspices of the CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Terms for Advertising (Translation free) Can be obtained at the Office, 102, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London, or from the different Agents. Documents translated from Chinese into English.

Head Office—6, Des Voeux Road Central, Hanking Branch—Pillar Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 2 per cent., 4 per cent., 5 per cent. respectively. Inquiries on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.

J. USANG LY, Manager. Hongkong, July 7th, 1921.

COMMERCIAL

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

June 30th	
On LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	277
Bank Bills, on demand	277 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	277 1/2
Bank Bills, at 6 months sight	277 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	277 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	277 1/2
On PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	800
Credit, 4 months sight	800
On NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	49 1/2
Credit, at 60 days sight	52 1/2
On BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	201 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	201 1/2
On CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	201 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	201 1/2
On SHANGHAI—	
Bank Bills, at sight	101 1/2
Private, 30 days sight	101 1/2
On YOKOHAMA—	
On demand—Pence	115
On SINGAPORE—	
On demand	113
On BATAVIA—	
On demand	148 1/2
On HAIPHONG—	
On demand	nom.
On SAIGON—	
On demand	81
On BANGKOK—	
On demand	7.50 n.
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate	\$49.81
GOLD LEAF 100 fine, per tael	\$49.81
BANK SILVER per oz.	\$52 1/2

	Per cent.
Hongkong—10 cents place	\$4.00 Discount.
Hongkong 20	0.15
Canton 20	15.70
Canton 10	0.00

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Hongkong Head Office:
Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds ... \$3,500,000
Sterling ... \$21,500,000
Silver ... \$21,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors:
G. T. M. EDWARDS, Esq., Chairman.
G. M. DOWELL, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. BERNARD, Esq., E. V. D. PARR, Esq.
A. S. GUBBY, Esq., W. L. FETTERMAN, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOK, J. A. F. HAMMER, Esq.
A. O. LANG, Esq., H. F. WHITE, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Manager: Hongkong—A. H. BARLOW, Esq.
Acting Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STITT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER & PARK'S BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, July 23rd, 1921.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rates may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, A. G. STEPHEN, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, December 29th, 1920.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... \$3,000,000
Reserve Fund ... \$3,600,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, March 30th, 1921.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

(FRENCH BANK.)

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 150,000,000
Paid Up Capital ... Frs. 75,000,000
Reserve Funds ... Frs. 60,000,000
Deposits ... Frs. 865,000,000

The Chinese Government owns one-third of the Capital.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

Lyon	Hongkong	Yunnanfa
Marseilles	Hanoi	Vladivostok
Peking	Singapore	Foochow
Shanghai	Canton	Swatow
Tientsin	Saigon	Yokohama
Hankow	Haiphong	Moukden
New York	London	Amoy
Batavia	Tientsin	Pnom-Penh

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank Ltd.

In SAN FRANCISCO: Crocker National Bank.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French Exchange.

M. MONTARGIE, Manager.

Hongkong January 20th, 1921.

"Turkish A.A."

Westminster Turkish A.A. Cigarettes are made from the finest Turkish Tobacco Leaf only, selected for its perfect blending qualities. They contain no other leaf. Connoisseurs will appreciate the significance of this fact.

Made in England.



This advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital ... \$3,000,000
Subscribed Capital ... \$1,800,000
Paid-up Capital ... \$1,050,000
Reserve Fund ... \$1,100,000

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND,

THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:

Bombay Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Rangoon
Calcutta Howrah Madras Shanghai
Canton Kandy New York Singapore
Delhi Karachi Penang
Galle Kota Bharu Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDES, Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, April 26th, 1921.

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THE BANK OF TAIWAN.

Limited.

(TAIWAN GINKO).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... 45,000,000
Reserve Funds ... 9,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.

FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Piman, Shichihui, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyen, Ato.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiangsi, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Semarang, Rangoon, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY, WESTMINSTER AND PARK'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent—Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. KONDOH, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 8, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, September 1st, 1920.

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BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

(FRENCH BANK.)

HEAD OFFICE: 15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 75,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 68,400,000
Reserve Funds ... Frs. 69,587,203.54

BRANCHES:

Bangkok Hongkong Saigon
Batambang Moultze Shanghai
Canton Nourme Singapore
Djibouti Papeete Tientsin
Haiphong Peking Tourane
Hankow Pnom-Penh Pondichery

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et de Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

V. MARBOT, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, November 1st, 1920.

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THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$90,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ... 12,279,800.00
Reserve Funds ... 7,706,023.00

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—20-21, Connaught Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Japan, New York, San Francisco, Singapore and Manila.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

New York Bankers:—The Irving National Bank.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months, 8 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

TSUYEH FEE, Manager.

Hongkong, February 7th, 1921.

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THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

St. George's Building, HONGKONG.

Chairman of Board of Directors

Mr. WONG SHIU HAM.

Chief Manager: Mr. L. S. HOLM.

Asst. Manager: Mr. K. T. WONG.

Hongkong Manager: Mr. I. P. ALLEN.

Foreign exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates of 2 per cent., 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. per annum, respectively.

L. S. HOLM, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 2nd, 1920.

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THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE:—

No. 2, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

Established 1919.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$2,000,000.00

RESERVE FUND ... 500,000.00

DIRECTORS:

Mr. Pong Wai TING, Chairman.

Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Kan Ying Fo.

Mr. Li Koon Chan, Mr. Mok Ching Kong.

Mr. Pang Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yau Tong.

Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Nam.

Mr. Ng Chang Lok, Mr. Kan Chiu Nam.

Chief Manager: Mr. Kan Tong Fo.

Asst. Manager: Mr. Li Te Fong.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES—

LONDON SHANGHAI NEW YORK

ROBE SAN FRANCISCO YOKOHAMA